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A FULLGROWN MAN*

TILL we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ: *Ephesians IV*, 13.

There is a close connection this afternoon between my subject and the conditions under which we meet. We are here for a service of religion under the auspices of a famous university, and the particular building in which we find ourselves is a gymnasium. In other words, we are met for moral and spiritual culture, at the bidding of an institution whose primary object is the development and discipline of the mind, and we see around us various implements and devices for the training of the body. These things suggest the manysidedness of life and remind us of the need we all are under to become fullgrown. I think you will all agree that there is something strong and robust about that word "fullgrown." It is a manly word and savors of athletics; and so I take it rather than its equivalent, a perfect man; for, as I hope to have you see, the perfect man or woman is the very one who is well-developed and fullgrown.

* Abstract of the baccalaureate sermon preached before the candidates for degrees, May 24, 1908, by the Rev. Paul L. Frothingham, D.D., of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, Mass.

Here, for instance, are the distinctly evil and unfortunate characteristics of life, the faults and failings of our human nature. The thing, however, that is needed, as a rule, is not so much the suppression or elimination of impulses that are evil, as the development and growth of qualities and instincts that are good. In all instances of moral failure it is not merely that certain instincts and desires are too strong, but that certain other instincts and desires are not strong enough.

You remember how it was, for instance, in the mythical career of Phaëthon. The young man undertook to drive his father's chariot of the sun across the sky; and ruin came and disaster, not because the horses were too strong, but because the young man was not possessed of sufficient skill to hold and guide them. And thus it is as regards the course which the golden chariot of the soul must make across the shining sky of life. We need to increase the powers that we have for self-control.

In the old days, when the revolution first broke forth in France, the people threw themselves against the cruel prison of the old Bastille and tore it down, leaving a shapeless mass of ruins in the famous square. Years afterwards those blocks of sandstone were removed and built into a graceful bridge which throws its arch across the River Seine. And that is the way it ought to be with many a passionate impulse, and many an ugly block, that is in the building of our inmost natures. These oftentimes may be taken and adjusted, until they form an actual bridge between the old man and the new, between the life of selfishness and that of service. The uncompleted life is essentially unlovely, and the fragmentary one unsafe. The body must not be sacrificed on the altar of the mind, nor the mind neglected in developing the body.

Nor is it different in regard to broader interests and things of wider moment. Where too often people fail here in America is in the matter of the true unfolding and development of life. The business man, as a rule, is only a business man; while the lawyer lives with few or no absorbing interests outside his cases, his clients, and the courts. Some one has suggested that we need here in our country a new descriptive adjective in regard to life. We have heard about the "simple life," and have been told about the "stren-

uous life"; but what we ought now to appreciate and study is the value of the "rounded life." The trouble with many, if not most of our active men of business, is not that they are too much interested in commerce and finance, but that they have too little interest in anything besides. They have laid aside their books on leaving college until the only book they care to turn to is their check book. They have little interest in any of the arts except the art of making money. They engage with hand and heart in what absorbs them too completely.

Rudyard Kipling gave some very good advice to the students of McGill University on just this matter. He was speaking about this modern call of the world away from culture and the arts, and he said: "If more wealth is necessary, use your left hand to acquire it, but keep your right hand for your proper work in life. If you employ both arms in that game you will be in danger of stooping; in danger also of losing your soul."

Everywhere today there is a tendency to specialize. In our colleges the "humanities" are being thrust aside and the utilities are being taken up instead. More and more men are not studying for the sake of learning, they are studying for the sake of earning. Comfort takes the place of culture; and wealth aspires after prizes that were once reserved for wisdom. This failing can only be checked by a greater diligence and ardor for those things which are intellectual and ideal,—by having an appreciation of what it means to be fullgrown. In short, the first direction of our growth, as in the world outside of us, should be directed toward the things which lie beneath the surface. Year by year we should come to be more deeply rooted in the great realities of life and more closely identified with its underlying and eternal laws. It will be a poor result and a sorry consequence of our experience with loss and failure, and sin and sorrow, if we are not deepened in our convictions as to the beauty of holiness and the power of purity and the value of religious faith. The man who has not reached down as he ought, who has failed to touch the deep things of our human nature is dwarfed and rudimentary.

But depth is not the only thing we look for in the fullgrown man or woman. We must also have the element of breadth. The

trouble with the selfish person is not that his self has become too large, but that it is not large enough. The cure for selfishness is larger growth. We become unselfish as the heart expands and as the person comes to think of others and their interests. "I am a man," said the Roman stoic, "and nothing that concerns human beings is indifferent to me."

The third and final line that all true growth must follow is upward, and by this I do not mean alone that we must have high aims and follow them. The realm above us is the realm of the unknown, the eternal, and the spiritual. We are only fullgrown men and women, therefore, when we reach up toward these higher things of life, and become associated with the mysterious and unsearchable. Not to be mere children of the earth, but heirs of the eternal, is the thing to be desired. "The heart of man," declared St. Augustine, "is not at rest until it finds true rest in the eternal."

You men and women entered here to grow in wisdom; as you leave, and take your places in the world, may it be to grow in usefulness and power and devotion to the right, and even in that spiritual wisdom which cometh from above, and is full of mercy and good fruits.

CONTINUITY OF EDUCATION*

The wisest of kings has told us that—

To every thing there is a season,
And a time to every purpose under the heaven.

The graduation period of our universities is above all a season for congratulations and best wishes to those who have completed their preliminary training and are about to enter upon the strenuous work of after life. These I cordially tender. But it is also a time at which an hour may well be spared for reflecting upon the nature and character of the change in effort and aspiration that comes with the completion of the courses in the university, that the relation of the future to the past, of the new life to the old, may be more clearly apprehended. I shall touch upon but one phase of the matter, al-

* Abstract of an address delivered before the graduating classes of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, on the afternoon of May 26, 1908, by F. P. Fish.

though many are well worthy of consideration, and shall only hope to emphasize a thought that is undoubtedly familiar to you all. It can not be necessary to do much more than remind you that your education has by no means been completed by your successful mastery of the admirable courses of instruction offered to you by this great university, but that it will continue throughout your lives. While I shall enlarge to some extent on this subject, my chief effort will be to impress upon you that exactly as the extent to which each one of you has profited by his training in the Columbia Schools of Applied Science has depended, not merely upon his individual capacity but even more upon the point of view and spirit with which he has approached his work, so in the future the degree and character of the education which each man will receive and the profit and pleasure of it to him, are matters largely within his own control.

It is generally conceded that a prime function of education is to train the individual, that he may be able to deal with the affairs of life, complicated and variable as they are, with intelligence, honesty, efficiency and sincerity; to fit him to adjust and readjust his relations to other men and to affairs as occasion may require; to excite his sympathy with all that is noble and beautiful in life and in nature; to develop his moral and intellectual powers so as to make him, to as great an extent as possible, effective, useful to himself and to others, and as far as may be, a happy and successful man.

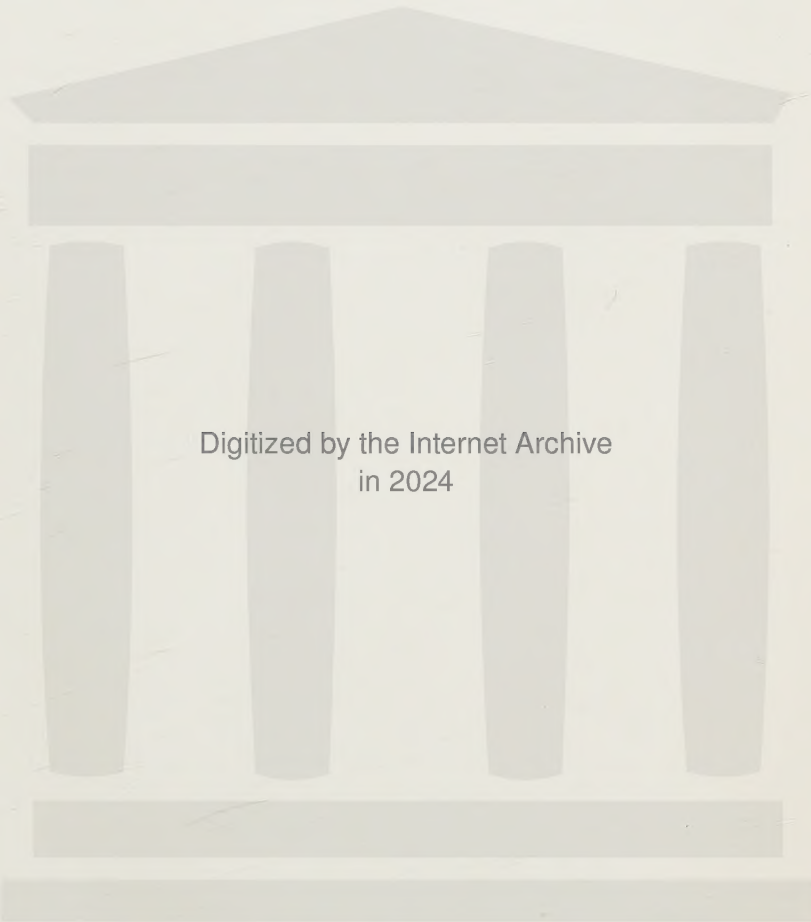
From the earliest times, only by constant effort, has it been possible to wrest from nature the raw materials necessary for life, to transform them into the required shape for consumption and use, and to distribute them so that human wants might be supplied. As the standard of living advanced, the demands enormously increased. Man was no longer satisfied with what was merely necessary to support life. He required to a constantly increasing extent things other than food, clothing, shelter and protection. He demanded luxuries; and as has been so often said, the luxuries of one day become the necessities of the next. His artistic and æsthetic faculties developed with a corresponding increase in the amount of energy that had to be expended to meet his demands.

Nearly everyone has been obliged to work, and everyone who worked has of necessity received a real education for the work he had to do. The day laborer has to be educated to use the pick and shovel; the housewife to do the work of the family; the farmer, the mechanic, the musician, the hunter and the fisherman, the tradesman, the sailor and the soldier have all been educated men in a true sense, even if they never saw a book or attended a school. Each has learned and has been taught to do the particular thing in the world's work that by his own will or by chance has been assigned to him.

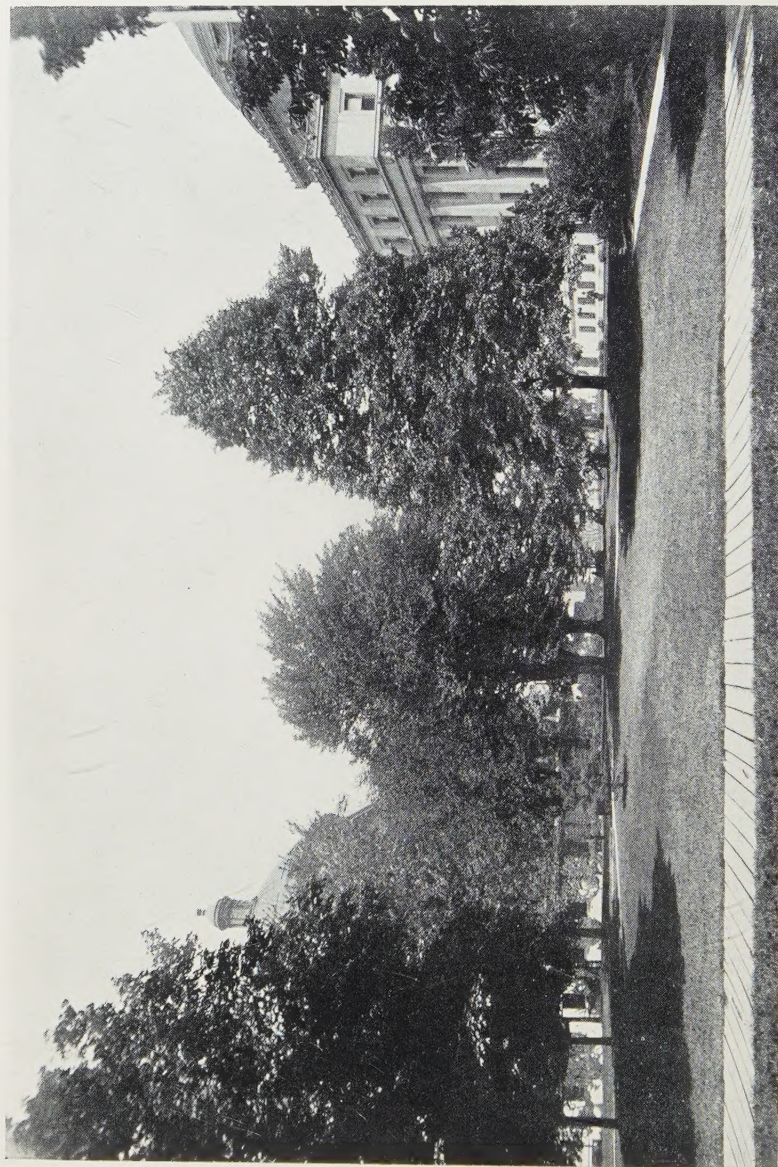
I only desire to emphasize what seems to me the necessity that every man should recognize that exactly as the Babylonians, the Greeks, the Romans, the men of the Renaissance and Benjamin Franklin were educated to an admirable degree, so that they could be both "speakers of words" and "doers of deeds" without systematic schooling, so each one of us has the opportunity and the duty of supplementing the education that he gets in school and university by exactly the methods which have been so effective in times when school and university education, as we know it, was not available.

If I am right in believing that a man's work is better done and that he becomes a more useful citizen and gets far more satisfaction out of life, if he makes a definite effort to take full advantage of the delightful educational opportunities which are within his own control, it is certainly well worth while for every man and particularly every graduate of a university to consider what he may accomplish in this direction, with the view of enlarging his horizon, increasing his capacity for work and pleasure, developing his moral and intellectual faculties, and in general fitting himself to play a larger and more creditable part in the affairs of life.

I do not overlook the fact that some men have no spare time. Many have special private duties which limit their opportunity for definite effort of the kind to which I have referred. Some are unselfishly engaged in promoting the public interest in politics, reform movements and in works of culture, education or charity. Great is the obligation of the community to such men. Many of us, however, have the time, if we elect to utilize it. It is upon this large majority that I urge a definite recognition of the advantages and



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VIEW OF CAMPUS FROM FACULTY CLUB

Photo by Ambrose Fowler

pleasure to be derived from the lifelong opportunities for continuous education which are open to us all.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

The change in the University calendar, which brought the one-hundred and fifty-fourth commencement of Columbia University on the last Wednesday in May, was considered most wise by the many alumni and other visitors to the grounds of the University. While it was not possible to avoid the extreme heat so characteristic of these celebrations, yet, on the other hand, there was secured the presence of many who ordinarily leave the city by the second week in June, and, furthermore, the presence of the entire faculties, the many candidates for degrees and enthusiastic alumni contributed indeed a most inspiring spectacle for the undergraduates and other students whose examinations scheduled for the following week required their presence at the University. It is no secret that when the grounds of the University were laid out the condition imposed on the landscape gardeners was that the shrubs and flowers planted should be in full blossom by June 1st, and as a result grove, campus and quadrangle then appear at their best, and never were they more attractive than at this commencement.

Under the direction of Professor George F. Sever, who represented the faculties, the academic procession was formed in the library and candidates for degrees, officers of instruction, trustees and guests to the music of a military band marched to the gymnasium. Here the conferring of degrees took place and the graduates of 1908, sealed with *alma mater's* approval, passed out to join the grand army of Columbia's sons engaged in the furtherance of science and letters, and the uplift of humanity. After several selections by the University Orchestra, the excellence of whose playing aroused considerable comment, the exercises were opened with prayer by the acting chaplain of the University, the Reverend G. A. Oldham.

The address to the graduates was then delivered by the President. Dr. Butler said:

The good company that today goes out from these walls with the tokens of *alma mater's* satisfaction and approval, looks almost of necessity forward. New and strange tasks are now to be begun

and life's careers are now to be entered upon. Our University is to be justified, or not, of her children according as these tasks are performed and these careers accomplished. How shall each one of you know ten years hence, or twenty, whether he is still growing in nature and in spirit, and whether he is really doing things that are worth while in the world? This question implies that there are standards, by the application of which we are able to determine whether the answer is to be Yes or No.

There is no revelation of character, of its solidity or its hollowness, like that of the standard to which one resorts for the test of excellence. These standards are to be chosen with full recognition of the high significance of the choice, and when chosen they are to be treasured as their value deserves. Our standards of physical measurement are carefully kept from exposure to heat and cold, to dust and disturbance, that their accuracy may not be impaired. Just so are our standards of intellectual and moral measurement in need of protection. They, too, suffer from abuse, from misuse, and from exposure, and when they so suffer the results are in high degree unhappy.

A university has done but poorly for the student if it has not given him safe and enduring standards for the measurement of intellectual and moral excellence. The educated man or woman should know, and therefore should shun, the sham, the tawdry, the pretentious, and the second rate. Nothing is so health-giving to the human spirit as constant association with what is truly first-rate. In reading the story of the life of Gladstone, one can almost see his nature grow deeper and stronger and broader through contact with noble aspiration, with large problems of public concern, with the most excellent books, and with the most elevated spirits of his time. So, in lesser degree, it may be for each one of us. If we choose the excellent and abide by it, the excellent will reward us with its gifts of power and satisfaction.

A most persistent enemy of sound standards is the tendency to delight in the applause of the crowd, and in the acclaim of the unthinking, the immature and the ill-informed. More than one leader of men, past and present, has been led astray by the strong temptation which this tendency offers. Sometimes one almost feels that the noisiest policy is to pass for the best, and that which is at the moment the most popular is to be adjudged to be the wisest. This confusion is the chief danger to which democracy is exposed. What men want often contradicts what men ought to have, and to bring the two in harmony is the supreme task alike of education and of statesmanship. Not the clamor of the crowd, however angry or

however emphatic, but what Sir Thomas Browne quaintly called "the judgment of the judicious," is the true standard of merit. To it we must constantly and hopefully repair. We should never be tempted or cajoled or frightened into deserting it. Moreover, we soon learn that time is an element in all weighty judgments as to the excellence of human endeavor. If it be true that distance lends enchantment to the view, it is also true that distance gives a sense of true proportion and perspective, and an opportunity to take notice of the consequences of actions and undertakings.

Many lives that promise well end in disappointment or worse. Observation of the activities of men seems to warrant the belief that the promise of 20 or 25 is not often fulfilled at 40 or 45. Each human life appears to be projected into view with a certain initial velocity and a certain potential energy, and the trajectory of most lives, even those from which much is expected, tends to bring them, through loss of initiative, to the level of assured mediocrity by 40 or 45 years of age. Length of years and capacity for achievement seem to stand in little, or at least in no direct, relation to each other. The lesson is plain. When the serious business of life is begun few men find time or inclination to refresh the spirit and to restore its energy, and so for most human beings any but the most routine existence comes to an end when the original store of potential energy is exhausted. On the other hand, the life whose potential energy is constantly renewed and increased by helpful service, by sober reflection, and by continued study, may, and will, continue to keep its trajectory high above the ground for decade after decade.

What has been done here at the University by way of preparation, and for the nurture of mind and character, is not an end, but a beginning only. To stop now storing up energy, and material convertible into energy, means that the really useful part of your lives will be over in another score of years. The present stock of intellectual fuel will then be exhausted, in all but a very few cases in each thousand.

Both ambition and the instinct of self-preservation unite, therefore, in insisting that we shall labor to keep ourselves intellectually and morally alert, that we shall not exhaust our powers or let them rust through neglect, but that we shall so use them that they constantly gain in effectiveness as experience heightens their possibilities. To do this is to gain success in life, whether one's place in the world be conspicuous or humble.

Refreshment and vigor of mind and spirit will come most surely from observance of those ancient words of counsel, than which none are wiser :

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure; whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

The conferring of degrees then followed, the deans or representatives of the various faculties presenting the candidates. Dean Van Amringe presented 93 candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts and 15 for the degree of bachelor of science, and on these diplomas were conferred. On 97 graduates of Barnard College, presented by Professor W. T. Brewster, acting dean of Barnard College, the bachelor's degree was then conferred by the President, and then followed 54 candidates for the degree of bachelor of laws presented by Dean G. W. Kirchwey of the Law School. After the candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, 81 in number, had arisen in their places and taken the Hippocratic Oath administered by Professor John G. Curtis, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert presented them for the degree which was duly conferred. The Faculty of Applied Science recommended 29 candidates for the degree of engineer of mines, 2 for metallurgical engineer, 17 for civil engineer, 21 for electrical engineer, 12 for mechanical engineer, and 8 for the degree of bachelor of science in chemistry, the graduates being duly presented by Dean F. A. Goetze and receiving the appropriate degrees from the President.

The acting dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts, Professor James Rignall Wheeler, presented six candidates for the degree of bachelor of science and one for the certificate in architecture and these diplomas were duly awarded by the President. From Teachers College, presented by Professor James Earl Russell, dean of the faculty, came 119 candidates for the degree of bachelor of science in education, five candidates for the doctor's diploma in education, 51 candidates for the master's diploma, 132 for the bachelor's diploma, and 88 for special diplomas. Professor H. H. Rusby, dean of the College of Pharmacy, then presented 21 candidates for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist and three candidates for the degree of doctor of pharmacy. The secretary of the University Council, Professor Calvin Thomas, presented 218 candidates for the degree of master of arts, 2 for the degree of master of laws and 55

for the degree of doctor of philosophy, and on these separately and in order the degrees were duly conferred.

The first of the honorary degrees to be conferred was that of master of arts on Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright of the class of 1884. Mr. Wainwright was introduced by Professor A. V. Williams Jackson as follows:

Columbia is proud of the successes of her sons and is glad to recognize them by bestowing her favors upon them. Among the members of the alumni who are recommended to receive today her recognition is a graduate of the class of 1884, who has achieved reputation in the legal profession which he graces, and has won the highest esteem in positions of trust which he has been called upon to fill; who has served his country in time of war; and who has, as a member of Assembly from the County of Westchester, for seven years at Albany, honorably discharged the duties of his office and gained the lasting confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens.

President Butler in handing Mr. Wainwright his diploma referred to his services as a member of Assembly of the State of New York and an upright, untiring and effective representative of the people.

The degree of doctor of science was then conferred on Charles Freeman Williams McClure, professor of zoology in Princeton University, to whom President Butler referred as "a lover as well as a teacher of science, constantly striving to widen its boundaries." Professor McClure was presented by Professor George M. Huntington in the following brief address:

The development of anatomy as a science in this country dates back less than twenty years. Prior to that time organized anatomical research can hardly be said to have had a foothold in America. We were taught to look to England and the Continent for all great progress in morphology. Today conditions on this side of the Atlantic have materially changed. Not only at the older seats of learning in the East, but at numerous points in western and southern sections of our country, educational centers have developed in which departments of morphological instruction and investigation are organized on sound and productive principles.

The contrast offered by the beginning and the close of the last two decades in the development of this branch of human knowledge is indeed remarkable. Much has been accomplished in that period and the future is large with promise. America today is recognized

among the scientific workers of the world as having passed in the morphological sciences from the receptive to the productive stage.

These results have been achieved by the earnest efforts and sound conceptions of a relatively small group of men, among whom stands as a foremost figure Charles F. W. McClure, professor of comparative anatomy of Princeton University. He has borne a full share in the national development of scientific anatomy, both as teacher and as original investigator of remarkably keen and far-reaching caliber. To his energy and foresight his university owes today an invaluable equipment for study and research in the great morphological museum which he founded and developed.

It seems fitting that a sister institution should certify to the College of New Jersey her appreciation of work well performed, and to supplement material evidences of success by the academic endorsement of a man whose accomplished deeds proclaim his worth far better than any words of his presenter.

There were four candidates for the degree of doctor of laws, the first of whom, Professor Hermann Schumacher, Kaiser Wilhelm professor in Columbia University in 1906-07, was prevented from being present and his diploma was received by the German Consul General as his representative. In recommending Professor Schumacher, who holds the chair of economics in the University of Bonn, Professor E. R. A. Seligman said:

In this age of the recrudescence of nationalism it was a happy thought to promote international good will by the establishment of an exchange professorship between two mighty nations. As the first incumbent of the Kaiser Wilhelm chair at Columbia University, the German Government selected a scientist who, although still young, had won marked distinction both at home and abroad through his contributions to economic science and to the cause of commercial education. To Doctor Hermann Schumacher, keen thinker, wise counselor, indefatigable worker, successful teacher and honored friend, not only Columbia University, but the whole nation is indebted for his admirable presentation of German achievements and German ideals, and for setting a standard which it will not be a light matter for his successors to attain. I have the pleasure to present his name for the degree of doctor of laws, and to beg that in his absence, which we all deplore, his worthy representative, the German Consul General, be requested to accept and to transmit the outward tokens of this distinction to the scholar whom we esteem it a privilege to honor.

The degree of doctor of laws was then conferred on George B. Post, who was introduced by Professor A. D. F. Hamlin as follows:

In an age preeminent for material achievement it is the privilege of the University to bestow its laurels upon the thinker and the interpreter of ideals. Before you stands one who for more than forty years, with untiring industry has been interpreting his ideals of beauty into enduring structures for private and public service and civic embellishment; an engineer who is an artist; an architect whose works are masterpieces of scientific construction; and a citizen who, having given four years of his early manhood to distinguished service for the preservation of the Union, has ever since illustrated all that is highest and best in citizenship and in his chosen art. A graduate in engineering of our sister university in this city, George Browne Post was one of the first students in that earliest American school of architecture, the office of the late Richard M. Hunt; and his own office has been for forty years a training school of successful architects. In a remarkable series of important works, he has shown himself a leader in the progress and development of American architecture, and a master in the intimate union of science and art, of power and beauty in structural design. The highest professional honors have been the merited reward of these achievements. For these eminent services to art and to citizenship, I have the honor, Mr. President, to request that on behalf of this University, you confer upon Colonel George Browne Post, past-president of the American Institute of Architects and of the National Arts Club, director of the Municipal Art Society, councillor of the National Sculpture Society, National Academician, corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Chevalier of the *Légion d'Honneur*, the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

In conferring the degree President Butler referred to Mr. Post as one whose services to this city and to the country are recorded in the many evidences of his architectural and engineering skill, and who has worthily won the high place in the profession which he adorns.

Professor Charles F. Chandler then presented for the degree of doctor of laws, Henry Clay White, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Georgia, an active leader in the movement for more widely diffused and more soundly organized training in agriculture and the mechanical arts. Professor Chandler said in part:

It is my pleasant duty and privilege, Mr. President, to present to you today for high honors from Columbia University, one of the most distinguished and successful workers in the field of scientific agriculture and agricultural education, Henry Clay White, of Georgia. Thirty-six years ago Dr. White was appointed to the chair of chemistry at the University of Georgia. He was one of those to whose lot it fell to rebuild the civilization of the South upon the ruins of the war. A few years later he was appointed State chemist, devoting himself to researches on fertilizers and food-stuffs. He was then made directing chemist of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, and finally president of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Probably Dr. White's most important service to agricultural science began in 1886, when he became interested in the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. He has served as president of the Association, and as a member and chairman of its executive committee, for many years. In these various posts it fell to his lot to lead in the presentation to Congressional committees of all the technical arguments for the Federal legislation which established in 1887 the agricultural experiment stations, and increased in the years 1890, 1906 and 1907 the endowment of the land-grant colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. In conclusion I would say, Mr. President, that Columbia could hardly have selected a more deserving recipient for her academic honors, and I take great pleasure in presenting Dr. White for the degree of LL.D.

A distinguished alumnus in the person of Frederic William Stevens, bachelor of arts of Columbia College in the class of 1864, vice-chancellor of New Jersey, was the next recipient of the degree of doctor of laws, and in presenting him Professor F. M. Burdick of the faculty of law said:

The latest criticism of the American judge depicts him as a tyrant, bent on defeating the will of the people by declaring progressive statutes unconstitutional. However, one may have the power of a tyrant and yet not use it as a tyrant. Such an one is the eminent judge, whom I have the honor to present for the doctorate of laws. He has exercised his high authority in administering justice between litigants, not in accordance with the fitful mood of the multitude, nor the passionate petition of the reformer, but with the law of the land. He has employed the extraordinary writ of injunction; but only as a shield against wrongdoing. His opinions in support of its proper use are among the finest specimens

of judicial reasoning, and alone would justify the request, which I now make, that the degree of doctor of laws be conferred upon Vice-Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey.

The last degree to be conferred was that of doctor of sacred theology on the Reverend Lea Luquer, bachelor of arts of Columbia College in the class of 1852. Mr. Luquer was presented by Dean Van Amringe in the following address:

I present to you for a degree *honoris causa*, the Reverend Lea Luquer, bachelor and master of arts of Columbia College, Rector of St. Matthews Church, Bedford, New York. By his ministrations of nearly half a century in this parish, by his devotion to the interests of religion and fidelity to the duties of his sacred calling, by his moral worth and unaffected piety, by his sound judgment and ready sympathy, by his equable temper and active benevolence, by courtesy that has never failed and fairness never doubted, Mr. Luquer has won, in an extraordinary degree, the respect and regard, the trust and confidence of a large community, extending far beyond the bounds of his parish and including all sorts and conditions of men. Sir, I ask the University to set her mark of approval upon her devoted son, distinguished as he is by qualities and accomplishments that characterize the eminent citizen and the faithful servant of a divine Master, by now conferring upon him the honorary degree of doctor of sacred theology.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the gymnasium, the procession was re-formed and proceeded to the chapel, where the class of Eighty-three, Arts, Mines and Political Science, presented to the University a memorial gift in the form of a pair of handsome bronze torchères standing on either side of the entrance. The procession to the chapel was well organized and impressive and was witnessed by a large number of the alumni who had gathered for the luncheon and reunion. On behalf of the class, Herbert Livingston Satterlee made the presentation address. He said in part:

One of the best customs of Columbia graduate life is that each class, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation, should give to *alma mater* a token of its loyalty and affection. The sons of Columbia are like the adventurers of olden days: when they returned from a successful voyage they laid an offering of thanks upon the shrine of the patron saint of the port from which they had departed. This year it is the privilege of the class of '83, Arts, Mines and Political Science, to pay such a tribute of love and gratitude.

It is true that this location is not the one which we knew as undergraduates, and that these noble buildings are not our own familiar halls; but Columbia is still the same and our hearts turn to this spot with unerring impulse. After this day, whenever we come upon these grounds we will feel even more at home. We will see yet another evidence of our college spirit—the production of our hands and brains transmuted into enduring bronze. We will feel the more that we have done our part in helping to beautify the place where others are gathering knowledge and strength for life's work, just as we gained our equipment for the struggle, years ago, under the elms on forty-ninth street. . . .

After twenty-five years of work in our individual vocations, over seventy of our number are gathered together from almost every State in the Union. In all the fields of honorable effort in which men seek careers—we have been at work. Through it all we have carried a feeling of thankfulness and appreciation for the associations which we formed and the standards which we learned here. We have prized the Columbia principles which we inherited as undergraduates from those who went before, and which may be summed up in these axioms:

“Speak the truth;
Deal fairly;
Fear no man.”

Here we first got to know each other and formed friendships that are enduring and will last to the end. Here we were taught how to study and how to think for ourselves. The methods of thought and work which we learned were constructive. The destructive doctrine of discontent had no place in the curriculum. There were no lectures on the merits of inactivity or laziness, and no one attempted to substitute sensational denunciation for logical reasoning. Everyone was imbued with the idea that patient research, diligent study, and painstaking investigation, made the surest basis for honest and permanent achievement. These lessons we took with us into the active work of life, and whatever measure of success we may have severally attained, we owe in large degree to them. There was also inculcated in us a deep respect for law and order and a great reverence for the flag of our country. These must ever be the teachings of Columbia. Her history and proud position demand it.

We can testify that in our undergraduate days there was a way of looking at things—an atmosphere, a tone imparted to the University by its graduates and faculty, that made each man realize that Columbia men were, first of all, expected to be men of honor.

No matter what his degrees of scholarship or material success and without regard to the vicissitudes of fortune in after life, we learned that a Columbia man—the world over—at all times and under all circumstances, was a gentleman. That priceless tradition we have cherished and can fairly claim to have upheld. It is preeminently one of the things for which today we are thankful to our *alma mater*.

What more fitting tokens could we give than these two torchères bearing each upon its crown a group of lights? Of the forces of nature, light is the most beneficent, the one which means most to every living thing. On this historic ground, where has been seen in succession the gleam of the Indian's camp fire, the flare of the torches of a patriot army and the lamps of peaceful freemen, we have placed the magic light that modern science has wrested from the product of the mines. We have lifted it up on standards artistically wrought in the design of the period and of the native country of the bold mariner from whose name was coined "Columbia."

As that majestic library may well typify the brains of the University, surely this beautiful chapel is its heart, and here we have placed our tribute. The foundation of Columbia's greatness and the basis of its influence must always be the maintenance of faith in Divine guidance. Though new schools may supplant the old, though departments may be transformed and courses of instruction altered, from time to time, there will ever be but one Deity, unchanging and everlasting, and the steps of His temple will be lit for all to enter in.

Mr. President, the class of '83 gives these torchères to the University with unstinted love and gratitude and every wish for continued usefulness and power.

For all the years that have passed since we first came to Columbia we have known the College motto, and our gifts signify our hope and our belief:

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN.

The memorial was accepted for the University by President Butler, who spoke of his own acquaintance with the members of the class and the great feeling of loyalty toward Columbia manifested by the men of The Early Eighties.

The exercises were brought to a close with a poem from John Kendrick Bangs, which was most warmly received by his classmates and the assembled audience. Mr. Bangs was most happy in his humor and the most significant of his verses follow:

EIGHTY-THREE

A score of years and five have passed away
Since that right glad, and somewhat sad, Commencement Day,
When we with heads and hearts both rather large
Set forth prepared to take the world in charge—

Each son of Eighty-three

A full Trustee

By *alma mater* fair endorsed as fit

To take good care of it.

Sad did I say? What sadness can there be

To soldiers setting forth, armed cap-a-pie,

To do the work that soldiers have to do—

With laurels bright before, what need of rue?

Ah well, no shame there is in tears

At leaving for all time those wondrous years

Wherein from childhood's ways, and apron-strings,

At old Columbia's call we stretched our wings,

And soared to manhood, and instilled with Truth

Emerged from Youth;

Gave over rout, the plaisance, and our toys,

To buckle down to labor, and Life's sterner joys.

Ah, they were fair, those days of long ago—

Care-free and happy days, and all aglow

With buoyant joy; eager, elate, and free;

The past, a dream of frolic, memory

Of childish things, the which were put aside

When we, as Freshmen, filled with swelling pride,

Trod old Columbia's Campus. No acreage was there,

Yet where is green today to us more fair?

Gone is that grass, and gone those trees in bloom;

Torn is the olden terrace, and in gloom

The cold earth lies that in the Yesteryears

Put forth its grassy spears

Whereon we trod, and when the days grew long

Reclining filled the air with song;

And like that bit of teeming soil in Spring,

When life within begins its fluttering,

Deep in our souls first felt in those fair hours

The subtle stirring of our dawning powers!

A thing of Soul that Campus was to me—

The thing itself is gone, yet we may see

Its welcome once again, its face serene,

Its shadows cool, its mantle softly green

In those fair realms that for Earth's travelers wait

Away beyond the golden Sunset Gate!

Perchance e'en now our brothers gone before

Are gathered there as in the days of yore;

Blithe souls from earthly fetters free,
To celebrate tonight with Eighty-three!
To them and it, a silent toast from us
Still here at work! To them, all glorious,
Upon that spirit campus there above,
A toast that thrills with memory and love!

Palatial halls
Palatial walls,
Were not Columbia's then,
But she had men
And men it is, not halls and walls of state,
That make a Nation or an Institution great.
From these we learned the deeper things that stir
To character,
And got from pressure of the hands, and glance of eyes,
The learning that in spirit lies,
That ne'er as yet has any sage
Set down in books, or on the printed page;
And every man who sought a comrade's hand
From that most learned, grave, and reverend band,
Had but to ask to get in matchless store
The treasure that his soul was yearning for.
The kindly word of Barnard, patriarchal face
That ever shone most bright with inward grace;
The helpful hand of Drisler, calm, benign,
Stretched out to help the laggard o'er the line;
And Rood, in class-room not unlike his name,
But out of it a friend of pure and steady flame;
And Peck, not Harry, but the one before,
Whom but to know was fondly to adore,
Who'd flunk a chap in class-room, but apart
Took more than one of us close to his heart;
Chandler and dear Van Am—thank God they still are left,
Else *alma mater* were indeed bereft!
These were our treasures in those ancient days,
When old Columbia rang with our glad roundelays—
Guides, mentors, teachers, preachers too,
But best of all, friends tried and ever true—
Great spirits all, all men of sympathy,
In those dear days that used to be,
Who labored with us through those happy years,
And while they hammered, noted well our tears,
And strove to dry them till Columbia became,
An *alma mater* worthy of the name.
In leaving such our sadness wholly lay,
Upon that glad, though somewhat sad, Commencement Day,
Just as a lad of spirit grieves

When he his father leaves,
And stirred by thought of victories to come
Yet weeps to leave behind the joys of Home.
The charge we then assumed—what of our Trust
In caring for this glad green ball of dust?
Have we improved it by our faithful care,
And made it richer for the coming heir,
Or hath it stood whereon that day 'twas found
When with our outstretched hands, on the rebound,
We caught it and made promises, to wit:
For better or for worse we'd handle it?
'Tis hard to strike the balance. There be those
Who deem the world today a thing of woes,
And in their plaint of pain and misery
Lament the quiet days that used to be,
Just as the aged mind harks back to youth,
And e'er avers that was the time of Truth,
And grieves because the methods of that day
By hot ambition have been flung away
For questionable means to win the crown
That in the end will pull the Nation down.
We've optimists who deem the showing great
In all that goes to make a sturdy state,
And pessimists who saturate the years
With cataracts of seething, scalding tears,
A very deluge that one can't but think
Makes Noah's seem a drop of pallid ink.

A retrospect reveals a pleasant sight.
The world was glad and green, full of delight.
The prospect, fair; no trace of care, or murk—
Our Theodore was born, but had not got to work.
Peace hovered over all—the State, the Arts,
And busy men controlled the Nation's marts,
Content with fair returns, and modest gain,
And life was peaceful if a trifle plain.
We'd millionaires, but no one owned the earth;
They'd not discovered water's golden worth;
The Atlantic Ocean had not yet been coined,
And H₂O to oil was yet unjoined.
The man who owned a share of railway stock
Could not compete with Moses and his rock,
Who when he tapped it with his scepter tip
Let loose a deluge fit to float a ship.
Finance was in its smiling infancy,
And one who owned a dollar knew that he
Owned just one-hundred cents in coppers fair,

Not seven nickels mixed with heated air. . . .
 We got our fashions from the Prince of Wales,
 In collars, hats, and coats, and swallow-tails,
 And bred a harmless creature called a Dude,
 Who gave much pleasure to the multitude.
 Society was quite an honored thing,
 Made up of folks who had a solid ring,
 The most of whom led peaceful, happy lives,
 And never sought to wed their neighbors' wives,
 Unless of course the neighbor's wife they'd wed
 Had qualified—the neighbor being dead.
 Divorce was not a fad, and bonds of Matrimony,
 Were not redeemed in current Alimony,
 And if one wed a maid 'twas one to seven
 That she'd stay his until he went to Heaven.
 No Yankee Duchesses there were, and foreign Marmosets,
 With leaky palace roofs and tailor's debts,
 Had not made their assurance doubly sure
 By taking Uncle Sammy's Keeley Cure,
 And after passing through a Newport summer
 Regilt their crowns, and soothed the pressing plumber.
 In art, men painted pictures that portrayed
 The things we see around in light and shade,
 The scenes as Nature made them, sea and sky,
 The things that walk on earth, the things that fly,
 Not works of Art that leave you much in doubt
 If what you see's an angry water-spout,
 Or just a Study, set in Central Park,
 Called "Lady reading Ibsen after dark."
 A painting was a picture, not a hint
 In riotous display of form and tint
 Of how the artist would have done if he
 Had made the earth in forty-nine-o-three—

Or thereabouts, B. C.—

And no one needed then a careful chart
 To tell him what was hidden under Art.
 In Letters we had Poets who could pen
 A Sonnet that appealed to common men,
 Not like the verse in current magazines
 That ripples on, but Lord knows what it means;
 And novelists who penned a goodly tale
 That rested and refreshed the reader pale,
 Of Heroes bold, and Heroines to suit,
 Who always walloped well the wicked brute
 Who dared to stand in merry Cupid's way,
 And dropped the curtain on a wedding-day;
 Instead of grim, and awful narratives
 That tell us how the vicious mortal lives,

And with the pen amuck, and fevered breath,
Fill up their pages with dark scenes of death,
Pile crime on horror, till we note with pain,
The mark of honor is the mark of Cain,
And all the nauseating mass of sin
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of Glyn.
In things of State I seem to call to mind
That we had men of rather stately kind,
And even those whose human frailties
Forbade that they should win our suffrages
Had qualities to lift them from the plane
Of sordid folk in search of sordid gain.

They'd brawn and brain,
And trained in state-craft they
Shed luster on their way,
And when they talked you could not hear the clink
Of Aggregated Chink. . . .

So all things were. We lived in Paradise,
And though the Apple dangled 'fore our eyes,
We left it there content with quiet ways,
That should enhance our joys, and serve our days;
And like the happy cow that chews its cud,
Thirsts not for fame, nor sheds another's blood,
Lived on, supplied the world with milk and cream,
And deemed our lives an iridescent dream.

Then Eighty-three took hold—our gallant clan
Its task of managing the world began,
And straightway all was changed, and from that hour
Began old Uncle Sammy's dreams of power.
The aged chap awoke, 'gan taking notes
And showed a dawning consciousness of oats.
We knocked that dangling pippin from the tree,
And spread the seeds of Strenuosity,
And one of these that flew to Harvard's soil
Sunk in a soul that soon began to boil—
Half South, half North, some Dutch, a little Celt,
That blossomed forth as Teddy Roosevelt,
To some a thinker deep, to some a fine
Unequaled specimen of Frankenstein;
To some a Statesman, and by some unmasked
As answer to a question no one asked,
But sure to rest on History's last page
Completest type of this unrestful age.
In him we embodied Statecraft, leadership,
To nurse our strength, and give our foes the slip.
The ancient ways of Mr. Washington,

And sage old Jefferson,
 The ways of Jackson, Lincoln, and the crew
 'Neath whom the youthful Eagle waxed and grew,
 Were cast aside 'neath our Administration,
 And Sam became a sort of Carrie Nation,
 That with an axe went blazing on the course
 Like great Saint George upon Saint Vitus' horse.
 So brash we grew we shortly went to war,
 Not on our own but on another shore
 And thrashed the Spaniard soundly, though they say
 The foemen turned their backs and ran away
 Ere Theodore had chased them twenty rods
 Or caught his breath to call them Mollycods.
 It was a pretty war. Some called it cute—
 It surely proved our sailor-boys could shoot—
 And though compared to other wars methinks
 It seemed more like a game of Tiddledywinks,
 It turned our Uncle Sammy upside down,
 Seduced him from his dreams of mild renown,
 From vales of sweet content allured him, and
 A scepter called the big-stick in his hand
 It sped him forth to every clime and zone
 On everybody's business but his own—
 Afraid of none, nor Ghibbeline nor Guelph,
 And lacking other foes he's lately thrashed himself.

In other things our course was much the same.
 What once was trade, is now a gambling game—
 A game for men who're made of iron stuff,
 Who see no meaning in the word "enough."
 One of those Apple seeds fell on rich soil,
 Lay pickled for a while in gushing oil,
 And then 'twixt eve and morn, bloomed so immense,
 It made old Midas look like thirty cents,
 And men awoke to find their dollars prized
 So magnetized,
 No power on earth could hold them clear and free
 From God's Appointed Dollar Marked Trustee,
 And Uncle Sam, the same who'd licked the don,
 Looked like the hired man of Uncle John.
 The game waxed fierce. So many lost their grips,
 A chap named Bryan called for cheaper chips.
 "We've not enough to play," he cried with pain,
 "Let's cut the chips in two, and start again."
 And we right careful of our honor cried,
 "Make dollars cheap? Gadzooks—may woe betide,
 And cover with eternal black despair,
 The hand that coins a dollar out of air!"

In righteous wrath we thundered 'gainst the foe
Who'd take and treat our well-loved dollar so—
And not long after all this wild commotion
Ourselves began to coin the Atlantic Ocean,
Not at the mint, but in the marts and mines,
In all our Industries and railway lines,
In granaries and abbatoirs and all
That goes to make up business, large and small,
Till no one in this broad and beauteous zone
Need go without a share to call his own
If haply he'd a dime or smaller sum
To put into United Vacuum,
Consolidated Neck, or take a try
In Moneybag's Amalgamated Sky.
In other words with ne'er a thought of stealth,—
Perish that thought!—we have created wealth
In labor saving ways, without distress,
By use of pen and ink and printing press,
Until a billion dollars hath become
In our purview a very paltry sum—
Though I'm afraid if once we squeeze the water
'Twere hardly worth two dollars and a quarter.
And through it all we've kept our dollar clean
As some untouched primeval forest scene;
As honest as the day, and seems to me
More careful where it goes than't used to be.
In days gone by 'twas roysterously inclined,
And went with folks of very common kind,
But now 'tis more exclusive, and one sees
It rarely save 'mongst our best families.

For labor we've done quite as much, and just
As dollars hold themselves aloof from dust,
So labor now is flocking by itself,
Cares little for a job, and much for pelf.
And laws are being made whereby a man
With conscience clear does little as he can,
And when at e'en he comes to make his touch
Gets twice as much
For doing nothing as in days of yore
He got for doing things we paid him for.
Our Knights of Labor are mere Days of Rest,
And men who formerly would do their best,
For skill athirst,
Now do their worst,
And then complain in paragraph and verse
Because they can't do worse,
Until the paradox hath come to pass,

Our laborers have formed our Leisure Class!
In other words we've ripped things up the back
And for the air have given up the track.
We've heresy in churches, strikes in schools;
At colleges the student blithely rules,
And if a man declines to wear his pants
As Sophomores decree, he's lost his chance,
Must fade away, and quench his thirst for knowledge
At least in that especial kind of college.
We've ta'en the world and stood it on its head.
Our leaders now are by the rabble led.
All men are specialists—in Physic, Law,
In Art and Letters,—the Department Store
Epitomizes life. The simpler ways
Of simpler days
Have faded and the world is seen
Today a monstrous, intricate machine,
With no one by, no well-trained engineer,
Who understands the whole, to keep it clear
Of pitfalls on the path. In maddest pace
'Tis hurling onward blindly into space
To come to—What? Who knows what future lies
Beyond the nights that now obscure our eyes?

Two pictures these—one of the days now gone;
The other, NOW, perhaps too grimly drawn
The balance? I'll not strike it. Not for me
To make or mar the joys of Eighty-three
With balances. They might indeed be wrong—
Yet may I sing for you one Traveler's song
Whose Hope is strong,
But who while walking on his strenuous way
With fond affection dwells on Yesterday?

O I have come back from Yesterday,
And I fear I have come too late.
I wearily walk the broad highway
In search of a friendly gate;
In search of an eye that will pause awhile
For a neighborly glance at me;
In search of lips with a welcoming smile,
And a hand-clasp warm and free.

In vain I look for the landmarks old
That formerly beckoned me on.
The lanes that were are avenues cold,
Their green lawns and gardens are gone;
And up where the Heavens were bright and fair,

And the rays of the sun streamed down,
Now rise vast structures shutting the air
And light from the gloomy town.

The sober throngs of the men of trade,
In search of a modest gain,
In nerve-racked armies now arrayed
Contend with their brawn and brain
For prizes vastly beyond their need,
And dollars in endless store,
And vales where Peace was the Merchant's meed
Are literal scenes of war.

The honor bright of the ancient days
That spurred men to their best
And urged them on to the noblest bays,
Is a byword and a jest;
And the leisure hour for mortal minds
To arise with a new-born force,
Is nowhere found, for Mammon binds
His followers to his course.

O come, come away from these stressful scenes!
Come back to the quiet vale.
Come back to the soft and lovely greens
That border the long lost trail.
Come back to the ways of your honored sires,
Find Peace from the present fray,
In the Land of the Heart, and the Heart's Desires
In the Haven of Yesterday.

With rather less formality the procession was formed to march across the street to the college campus, where the presentation to the University of the statue of Alexander Hamilton was made by the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College. The chairman of the Statue Committee, Herbert L. Satterlee, '83, turned it over to the president of the Alumni Association, Julien T. Davies, '62, who made the formal presentation. In the course of his address Mr. Davies said:

Mr. President: On behalf of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, it is my pleasure and my duty to perform the honorable service of presenting to Columbia College through you, the President of Columbia University, this statue of Alexander Hamilton, which has been placed in position in front of Hamilton Hall. It is an adequate representation of the great son of Columbia



STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

College, fittingly created by an artist who is himself one of our alumni, and who, by his skill, his enthusiasm, and the insufficient reward that he has consented to accept for his labors, is the largest individual contributor to the work of vesting this gift in our *alma mater*. The Alumni Association, in accomplishing this result, while itself contributing the larger part of the required funds, has been much aided by graduates of the University and others who were not enrolled among its members. Indeed, it was to be expected that anyone who was familiar not merely with the great services rendered by Alexander Hamilton to these United States at the period of their becoming united, but also with his connection with Columbia College, should have regarded it as a privilege to contribute toward the perpetuation of his memory and the stimulation of inquiry regarding his career, afforded by this living image, which for generations of students to come will stand here as a provocative to the study of this great man. In these days, when preparation for the activities of life is prolonged beyond the early years of manhood, it seems incredible that Alexander Hamilton, with the comparatively slender preparation that he received should, at such an early age, have done such great things. His preliminary schooling ended when he was eleven years of age, at which time he became a clerk, and subsequently manager of Nicholas Cruger's store, at St. Croix, in the West Indies. At sixteen we find him, after a year of preparation in a grammar school, entered as a student in Columbia College. The following summer, he is making speeches at public meetings in the city of New York on the side of the patriots, who were gathering their strength for their contest with Great Britain, and writing political pamphlets in answer to the arguments of the Tories,—one of his productions being a reply to the Rev. Myles Cooper, at that time the president of Columbia College. We are familiar with the story, that, when a crowd of angry Sons of Liberty besieged the College, to seize the person of the president and visit him with tar and feathers—and perhaps sterner treatment,—young Hamilton stood upon the steps of the College and, by his tactful eloquence, kept the mob at bay until President Cooper was able to escape over the back fence from the vengeance of his political enemies. In three years Hamilton had completed his studies, to which four years were usually devoted, and would have received his degree of B.A. in the spring of 1777 but for the dissolution of the College in consequence of the disorders of the Revolution. We see him next at the age of twenty, as chief of staff to General Washington; for five years the confidential adviser of the majestic commander-in-chief. Then he commenced his career at the Bar of the City of New York and almost simul-

taneously his services to our *alma mater*. He became a member of the first Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, which was charged with the administration of the College, and served upon a committee to inquire into the state of the finances of the College and report a plan of instruction. In 1787 he was a member of the Assembly, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of an Act restoring to the College the independence and the property which it had enjoyed under its original charter but of which it had been deprived by the Act of 1784 creating the Regents of the University of the State of New York. By this Act the control of the College was transferred to a Board of Regents appointed by the Legislature or the Governor, in whom was vested title to all the College endowments. The Act which Hamilton secured in 1787 reestablished the corporate identity of Columbia College, by ratifying the original charter of the College with its own Board of Trustees, upon whom were conferred the exclusive management of the College and the absolute ownership and control of the endowments, of which it had been deprived by the Act of 1784. If nothing else were noticeable in the career of Alexander Hamilton to procure the veneration and perpetuation of his name by every alumnus of the College, his services in obtaining our present charter, in conferring upon her the right of self-government, in restoring to her the endowments which were her birthright and bringing her again into her own, were sufficient to establish his claim to be thus remembered.

During the succeeding seventeen years, and until his early death at the age of forty-seven, he served as trustee of the College. But his fame rests upon broader and deeper foundations than those he built as part of our College history. To his original powers of mind, his quick grasp of the principles of government, finance and political economy, his untiring energy, his wonderful eloquence and unceasing perseverance, were due in a large measure—possibly more than to the efforts of any other single man who lived in the United States during this period—the formation of our Union. He was most active in bringing about the Philadelphia Convention of 1786, which adopted the Constitution. He contributed more than two-thirds of the essays that appeared in the *Federalist*, which, by the influence of its arguments, educated the minds of many to the distasteful doctrine that, in order to form an enduring union, the sovereign States must part with a large share of their powers as units. To him is due the ratification of that Constitution by the State of New York, by a convention which, when it met, was opposed to ratification, by a vote of over two-thirds of the members sustained by at least four-sevenths of the voters of the State.

But it was as Secretary of the Treasury in the first administration of General Washington, that Hamilton at the age of thirty-two, entered upon the performance of the herculean labors by which, in five years, he established the principles upon which was founded the future greatness of our country. He repudiated "repudiation" and established the financial credit of the United States, which since that time has remained unimpaired, upon the basis of honest and faithful discharge of obligations incurred. While not formulating the proposition in the language it has subsequently assumed, he established the principles in his foreign policy, of what has since become known as the Monroe Doctrine. In his report upon manufactures to Congress, he advocated and furnished the arguments for the policy of Protection, which, although not fully adopted in his lifetime, in later years became one of the cardinal principles of government of all the great parties of this country, who for the last seventy years have never abandoned the essential doctrines of a protective tariff, although differing upon the extent to which they should be applied at different times and upon different subjects.

The last ten or twelve years of his life, while principally devoted to the practice of the law in the City of New York, where he was one of the leaders of the Bar, were distinguished by constant activity, by speech, by correspondence, and by writings in aid of the political principles he had previously originated and advocated. His untimely death, in his duel with Aaron Burr, cut him off in the prime of his life and in the full exercise of all his great powers, and had he lived and had his life been prolonged, it may well be imagined that his genius might have effected the solution in his lifetime of the conflict between a centralized government and state sovereignty, that required our civil war eventually to close.

We have erected his statue to perpetuate his memory. It stands as an evidence of our recognition of his services to our College and to our country, of our desire to keep alive the story of his efforts and of his career, but the primary usefulness of this gift to our College would be lost if we did not seek for some especial relation between Hamilton's career and the lives of those who owe the formation of their ideals and their aims to the fostering care of Columbia College. It seems as if there was one thought in Hamilton's mind which failed of fruition in his lifetime, and which, it may well be doubted, would have been wisely carried into effect as he held it, but which contained a kernel of great value and of great benefit.

Hamilton was called an aristocrat by his contemporaneous enemies. He was, indeed, an aristocrat, in the sense that he believed that what was best in the Republic, in birth, in wealth, in intelli-

gence, in education, in the stability and conservatism that comes with family tradition and freedom from petty cares, should, while not necessarily preponderating to the exclusion of the fresh and vigorous blood contributed by those who make their way with no advantages, still bear a full measure of responsibility in public affairs and exercise an influence in the development of a nation. It must be admitted that the means of bringing about such a result as that which Hamilton advocated were not adapted to the genius and the future of this country; but no student of our history can fail to lament the indifference with which the young men of the country who begin their lives with the advantages of a complete education, abundant leisure and means which lift them beyond the necessity of providing for themselves and their families, fail to appreciate that all these aids to an easy and a successful career mean power, and that the possession of power carries with it distinct responsibilities and well-defined duties.

I limit myself, in the retrospect, to the alumni of Columbia College, and I ask if anyone can doubt that had a large proportion of the alumni of Columbia College during the past fifty years—men who were so situated that they could choose their careers and select as a matter of choice and pleasure public service, public life and political activity as an avocation—devoted themselves to the public service, that the standard of conduct of the politicians of the State of New York would have been higher, their ideals and aims less personal, and that the public would not have been served with more of the honorable high-minded enthusiasm that characterized the career of Alexander Hamilton. His thought was that just such men as Columbia College has turned out during the last fifty years, and is today graduating, and will continue for generations to send forth as alumni, should feel the call of public duty laid upon them as a responsibility and obligation reciprocal because of the advantages with which their education and their circumstances have endowed them.

We all glory in the fact that of all countries in the world, ours is the one where native ability, unaided by hereditary or artificial advantages, has the widest scope and attains most quickly the greatest rewards. It rarely happens that one who begins life with the assistance of family, and of fortune, even if joined to these there be an ample education, attains the force, the independence, the originality of character that are the endowments of him who is the architect of his own fortunes. The ideal state would be that in which each of the two types I am portraying supplemented the other and together brought to the service of the people the power, the force, the originality of the self-made man, and the conserva-

tism, the wider knowledge of the world and the habits of thought of the well-read collegian, whose leisure would permit him to thoroughly master subjects which can only be superficially studied by those whose cares are numerous and involve a daily pressure for the means of subsistence.

It was Hamilton's thought that the services of citizens of education and comparative leisure should be by some means enlisted in the service of the State. Our history shows that such men have very largely abstained from public life, for while there are many shining and notable examples to the contrary, those University men who have had the largest freedom of choice have been the most apt to abstain from devoting themselves to the public service. Let us hope that, so far as Columbia College is concerned, no undergraduate will ever pass this spot and gaze upon this portraiture of one of the few founders of this nation without realizing that his country demands of him—no matter how much less in degree—services the same in kind for which we honor today Alexander Hamilton, without feeling that his image and his career are an inspiration and a stimulus to respond to the call of duty in its widest sense, involving the discharge of the humblest duties of a citizen with earnestness and with conscientious intelligence, with a willingness and a desire to serve in a greater measure if the call comes so to do. Of what use is it for us to set up this statue unless it has a voice that will speak with no uncertain sound to the throngs of students who will pass it by. This great man can only live for us and with us if we listen to that voice and take heed of its utterances.

In the name, therefore, of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, Mr. President, I declare that this statue of Alexander Hamilton is now the property of Columbia College, and I ask that you accept it in its name.

The statue was accepted in behalf of the University in a brief address by President Butler, who in turn was followed by Dean Van Amringe. The Dean in the course of his remarks said:

I very gladly join with the President in accepting, on behalf of Columbia College, this gracious gift of the Association of the Alumni.

No memorial of affection for their *alma mater* from her children could be more appropriate than this noble statue representing, and fashioned by, one of themselves; this embodiment of civic virtue and the highest public service; this splendid monument of immortal youth great in thought and action, of the loftiest ambition without a trace of meanness, of transcendent political genius and intrepid constancy, of constructive statesmanship which was a great,

if not the greatest single force that gave vitality, direction and lasting quality to this Union of States, of oratory that had the rarest attribute of human speech in convincing the judgment of men against their will and in compelling the will to follow the dictates of their captivated judgment. May this statue stand here for all time, a tribute of affectionate gratitude to the College from the Alumni, an ever-present incentive to successive generations of students.

Mr. Davies then placed at the foot of the statue a floral wreath from the Colonial Dames with the following remarks:

The Colonial Dames of America have sent this beautiful wreath with a request that it should be presented and placed upon the statue, as an evidence of their appreciation of the career of the great original and their recognition of the indispensable part he played in the great drama of the early years of our Republic. It is fitting that this organization, which perpetuates in our minds the record of the heroism, the patriotism and the endurance of the women who sent their husbands and their sons to the Indian and French wars, where they were trained for the battlefields of the Revolution, should thus gracefully take part in our ceremonies. We invoke the assistance and the influence of the Colonial Dames to stimulate the men of today to a sense of the obligations and responsibilities which power of all kinds involves, and we ask their aid that the sons of Columbia will fittingly take up as part of their lives a full discharge of their public duties as citizens.

THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON

The annual commencement reunion of the alumni of the University was held this year in the gymnasium, where luncheon was served to over eight hundred of the graduates. While the seating facilities and the comfort of the alumni were greatly advanced by this innovation, yet for the great majority of those present it was most difficult if not impossible to hear the speeches which were made by the recipients of the honorary degrees and the President of the University. As usual, Dean Van Amringe of the College presided, and in calling the gathering to order spoke as follows:

Fellow Alumni: At this annual gathering I have heretofore spoken chiefly of the educational activity of the University, of changes that have taken place and of advances that have been made. Today I will, if I may, speak briefly on a somewhat different but

intimately related theme—of the alumni and the closer relations that seem to be constantly forming between our bountiful mother and her dutiful children.

It goes without saying that all the noble buildings on these spacious grounds, all the stately beauty that has been created here, the magnificent library and laboratories, and the great army of priests in this temple of learning are, in and by themselves, nothing or less than nothing, they represent but ambitious folly or expensive vanity, unless they vindicate themselves by commensurate benefits to society in the enlargement and spread of knowledge and in the making of high-minded men. By her fruits *alma mater* is to be known and judged—and by her children she is fully justified.

Loyalty is not a passive virtue; it is active or it is nothing. It makes itself known in hearty praise where praise is due, in friendly, frank and sympathetic criticism where that is needed—by the latter no less than by the former. It does not lead the happy possessor of it to become a solitary; it drives him to associate himself with other men bound by the same ties and moved by the same spirit, and leads them in their assemblies to invoke, on behalf of their common object, the operation of the law of sympathy that compels all hearts

“Like chords in unison (to) move
And thrill with like vibration.”

And that, gentlemen, is the sort of loyalty to *alma mater* which is making itself known and felt all over this great country and even across the sea. A few years ago, five or six, there were, outside of this city, not half a dozen Columbia Alumni Associations, and they were mostly in a state of suspended animation. There are today thirty-eight of them in twenty-two different States and one in a foreign country. Within the past two years, seventeen such associations have been organized, and more are in process of formation, in localities extending from New York to San Francisco and from Boston to Seattle and China. This is truly a great and significant awakening. In its nature and effect, it is not unlike the quality of mercy in that

“it is twice bless’d
“It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.”

It gladdens and glorifies the University by giving the encouragement of widespread and inspiring appreciation of those who know it well; and it blesses the alumni in that it stirs again their youthful memories, recalls their early enthusiasms (all too quickly lost) and revivifies the high ideals of early manhood.

These closer relations are not unlikely to become more intimate

in the near future by the perfection and the execution of the plan, to which I referred a year ago, to give the alumni direct representation in the Board of Trustees. The alumni, either individually or through their associations, being thus clothed with new power will have a larger responsibility for the care and advancement of the University in all its parts; and the University will feel a new interest in, and a larger reliance upon the alumni. The two together, Columbia and her children, will strengthen and quicken the grand progress of *alma mater* toward the realization of the hope and the confident expectation of the prophetic founders of King's College, expressed more than a century ago, that their foundation should become the great and typical American university.

After addresses by President White, Mr. Post and Mr. Wainwright, Dean Van Amringe introduced President Butler, referring to him as the future Governor of the State. Dr. Butler said, in part:

My Fellow Alumni (particularly the Early Eighties, always loyal and always young; and Eighty-three, whose day it is; and Ninety-eight, whose night has already begun): I have at least one very important qualification for Governor, one not generally recognized, but one which I will tell you of in confidence. There are a great many things which happen in the course of a year in the life of a university which tempt a man to lose his temper, and as the years go by I have become increasingly successful in controlling mine when I should sometimes very much like to lose it. And you know that he who—to paraphrase an old saying—keepeth his temper, is greater than he who maketh a noise like a Governor!

I take a few moments every year, and they are always happy and interesting moments, to talk with you, not in formal phrases or through the medium of printed reports, but face to face as lovers of Columbia about what we are doing. If I were to undertake to tell you in detail the story of this year, I should keep you here until nightfall. The year has not been marked by any single dramatic incident. In a year of financial depression we could not look for a continuance of the large benefactions which have marked the years preceding. There have been no great foundations established, there have been no new buildings erected. Despite that fact I venture the assertion that from the standpoint of the purposes for which our University was established, this year has rarely had its equal in the one hundred and fifty-three years that have preceded it. It has been a year of steady improvement and of progress so marked that my colleagues have been saying to me for the past

three or four weeks as the active work was drawing to an end, that they believed that never in any ten years before has the general intellectual tone of the University been improved so much as it has this year.

That improvement is due to a variety of incidents and to more than one cause. A very few of these, only the most striking ones, I shall take time to mention.

In the first place, we have been working at Columbia for a great many years with such intelligence as we have been able to command, upon the problem of the American college in a university environment under nineteenth and twentieth century conditions. We have undertaken to preserve the identity, the strength, the spirit, and the work of the American college as it is represented by our own college, and yet to keep it part of this great whole. That is an entirely new problem and one which has never been solved to our satisfaction elsewhere. We are endeavoring to solve it upon our own lines. In order that Columbia College might have unity and strength and its own individual life, it became necessary to make provision for certain material things, as well as for certain things that were immaterial.

Five years ago on commencement day I had the pleasure of announcing that an alumnus, that day graduated, had given a princely sum to enable us to build our first dormitory, and that it was to be primarily the college dormitory. That was step number one, and I rejoice to say that in the year that has just passed that gentleman has taken his place in the Board of Trustees, where the College and the University can and do command his faithful, loyal and constant interest and service. We have not as yet got to the point where the majority of the occupants of Hartley Hall are College students, but we are working toward a condition where all the residents of this building will be College students, and where they will be provided with the environmental conditions out of which what we know and admire as college spirit must grow here as it has grown elsewhere.

The next step was to provide a building which should be dedicated to the uses of the College, so that it should no longer be a tenant at will in halls and laboratories scattered all over these broad grounds. I was able to say to you on commencement day three years ago that another princely sum, half a million dollars, had been placed in our hands by an anonymous donor in order to build a hall for Columbia College. That hall, as you know, was built and appropriately dedicated, and today is one of the strongest factors in our college life and work.

Today I am privileged to go a step farther. For the first time

the gentleman who gave us that sum of money is willing that I should make known his name. The donor, hitherto anonymous, of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to build Hamilton Hall for Columbia College, was that man of unfailing public spirit and splendid generosity, Mr. John Stewart Kennedy of the Board of Trustees. The only condition that Mr. Kennedy made in reference to this announcement was that I should make it when he was not present, and that I should not make any fuss about it. I told him that I would observe his first condition, but that I could not be responsible for your observing the second.

After the College dormitory and the College hall there remained a third thing to do. It was necessary to constitute a College faculty of teachers and officers who were not men of divided interest, partly undergraduate and partly graduate, partly professional and partly professional, but whose one chief and dominating interest was the College and its work. We have constituted a new College faculty by detail from the professors of the University. It comprises thirty-seven or thirty-eight men, divided into three classes, each class to serve for three years, and the term of one class to expire each year, subject, however, to redesignation by the Trustees. This is in order that the faculty may be kept as a College faculty to deal with College problems. This plan has been in vogue for one year, and the Dean will join me in saying that never yet in his time or mine has so much careful, intensive and effective study been given by the College faculty to our College problem. We have today in full operation a system under which, by the institution of a distinctively College faculty and the institution of an elaborate system of advisers, every student is brought under the personal influence of some one professor who is charged with his oversight and counsel. By these changes we have brought a new life, a new spirit and a new usefulness into Columbia College. As a consequence, already the College has begun to grow more rapidly than any other single part of this very rapidly growing University. There is only one thing more we want to do for the College, and that you have got to do. We want to fill it so full of sons of alumni that there will not be any room in it for anybody else!

I was very much interested in what Mr. Wainwright said just now about the study of politics. It so happens that this year has seen very extraordinary development in that direction. By the aid of the foundation of Mr. George Blumenthal we are enabled to maintain lectures which stimulate and arouse in the University an interest in politics. The first Blumenthal lecturer was Dr. Albert Shaw of the *Review of Reviews*; the second President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton; the third Professor Jenks of Cornell; and

next autumn the fourth lecturer, Congressman McCall of Massachusetts is to offer a course upon the practical conduct of business in the United States Congress. Then there is the adjunct professorship of politics held by Professor Beard. His work goes to the root of the matter. He has two courses in politics, which while not prescribed, as suggested by Mr. Wainwright, might almost be prescribed, so largely are they elected. I may exaggerate a little, but I am disposed to think that pretty much every sophomore has taken the first of these courses in politics, and the advance enrollment for next year's course is very large. Professor Beard gives that work in precisely the spirit that Mr. Wainwright has so admirably described. His courses are not for trained jurists or jurisconsults or historians, but for the young college student in order that he may understand and get some grip upon the practical political situation of today when he becomes twenty-one years of age. The experiment so far as it has gone has been highly successful, and it is full of promise for the future.

Another important thing has happened to us this year. By the zeal and on the initiative of two of our colleagues, the junior professor of history, Mr. Shotwell, and the professor of biology, Mr. Crampton, the University has been stirred as never before by the series of what have been called non-technical lectures, or expositions of the various subjects or branches or departments of philosophy and science, each being entrusted to one of the professors of a particular department. The object of that course was to protect against the common fault of the modern scholar of becoming a mere narrow specialist, and to put him upon his feet, to tell his colleagues what his subject is and what its problems are. The lectures were crowded, and, most interesting of all, they were very largely attended by professors, that being precisely the audience that it was most desired to reach. The effect of this undertaking upon the intellectual life of the year has been very great and wholly beneficial.

I must not stop without telling you in a few words of the extraordinary year in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Under the vigorous administration of Dean Goetze, the Faculty of Applied Science has turned its attention to the improvement of the engineering courses, and as a consequence, by substantially unanimous consent, there has been prepared and put in operation a new arrangement of studies which accomplishes a number of very important things. In the first place, the faculty has postponed for nearly two years the necessity on the part of any incoming student of choosing the branch of engineering into which he is going to go, and the faculty has committed itself

once more to the fundamental proposition for which Columbia's old School of Mines has always stood, that the way to train a man in applied science is not to turn him right into practice, but to ground him thoroughly in the theory, before he comes to the practice. By postponing until well on in the second year the necessity of choosing the kind of engineering he will take up, the faculty has immensely increased the efficiency of their program of studies.

In the School of Medicine it has been a year of hard work and progress. The study of medicine in New York is made extremely difficult and expensive by the conditions which surround hospital administration. Hospital administration in this country is in almost every case—and in every case in New York—separate and distinct from university administration, and therefore the medical student finds it difficult to get adequate clinical facilities, opportunity for contact with disease and pathological conditions which must constitute his practical training. The medical faculty under the lead of Dean Lambert has worked steadily during the year at that problem. They have hit upon a partial solution. Negotiations are now under way with St. Luke's Hospital, and with other hospitals as well, with a view to extending clinical opportunities and facilities to the medical students. Until we do bring about that sort of clinical instruction and opportunity, New York can never be the center of medical education which it ought to be.

We have continued to receive the greatest help and stimulus from our colleagues in other universities and across the sea. I will only take time to tell you what we look forward to next year. As Kaiser Wilhelm professor, who will be in residence during the first half of the year, Dr. Penck, of the University of Berlin, the distinguished geographer, is coming to us. Professor Planck, head of the department of physics in Berlin, will be here as non-resident lecturer during the second half-year. Signor Ferrero, the great Italian historian, whose "History of Rome" has made a success equal almost to the classic history of Gibbon, will visit us for a few weeks, and while in residence here will lecture on the history of Rome. The distinguished archæologist, Dr. Hülsen, head of the German School of Archæology in Rome, will be here during the second half-year to stimulate our work in archæology. The mere mention of these names and these facts shows what a cosmopolitan life this University lives, how closely in contact our scholars are with the intellectual life of the world, and how readily we draw upon the best universities of the old world for their aid.

It is curious how the old superstition still exists that somehow or other universities are remote from practical affairs. I venture the suggestion that anyone who lives a year in Columbia will make

up his mind that we are about as closely in touch with practical affairs as is any other human institution—very much more so than most manufacturers, railroads or banks. We touch life at a thousand points, and we touch it not only on the side of material activities, but we touch it—I hope successfully—on the side of idealistic aspirations as well.

It is no small satisfaction, gentlemen, to say that in my judgment our fifteen lean years have about come to an end. It is fifteen years since the Trustees took up the tremendous task of purchasing and paying for this site and of endeavoring to undertake its development, facing bravely the enormous financial problem which it involved. The resulting financial obligations have turned out to be far greater than was anticipated. A very large corporate debt had to be created, and the interest on that debt has hung over us and still hangs over us like a dark cloud. We have not got rid of the corporate indebtedness, but if we could get rid of it we could run the University with reasonable comfort on our present income.

But this is the hopeful fact. For 1908-09 the Trustees have made, for the first time in fifteen years, a budget which after paying the running expenses and interest on the debt, does not show a deficit. To be sure the surplus is not very much. It is not enough to pay for a new tutor; but small as it is, it is better than a deficit. With careful economy, and if we are treated with the same generosity as for the past few years, we shall certainly not again have to increase our debt. By the operation of a plan which the Trustees have approved, the debt will be steadily reduced after 1911. So that, on the whole and despite the magnitude of the task, despite the many limitations under which our work is done—despite all that, we have had, my fellow alumni, a year of genuine and distinguished progress in real things, and we have not fallen behind in the important matter of material things. . . .

COLUMBIA IN 1883

FROM Rip van Winkle's country, up the Hudson, I am requested to return, figuratively, to Columbia, from which I graduated twenty-five years ago, in order to recount to the students of the present generation some reminiscences of my college days.

Garfield's description of a university, "Mark Hopkins at the other end of a log," makes me think first of "Prexy," the venerable educator, F. A. P. Barnard. One of his delightful characteristics, in Chapel, was his tactful way of correcting our youthful errors, by dilating upon the horrible acts of those terrible School of Mines boys—of course absent and entirely guiltless of the misdemeanors some of us had committed. Discipline was not unknown among us, but it was less that of a great machine than the effect of a dignified figure and solemn face suddenly appearing; as when the "cow-house," the University's observatory, was being destroyed. Simply he looked around, observantly, upon all things. This mode of attack could be endured but a very short time; then seniors and freshmen alike locked arms and walked away (about as rapidly as their outward unconcern would admit and their dignity would allow), as if remembering some other engagement.

The destruction of the "cow-house" referred to was really the result of a misunderstanding. A rumor had spread rapidly that this wooden shed, with revolving roof standing in the middle of the campus, was to be removed over night, that work might commence next day, preparatory to building the new library. Naturally the undergraduates desired no rude, desecrating hands to touch this venerable relic. Poetic justice required that Columbia's own sons should do the deed. In an incredibly short time, all the buildings poured out a surging crowd, which circled the dome with spliced tug-of-war ropes; and hundreds joined in bringing it and the remaining timbers to the ground. Later it was learned, the trustees had intended to convert the building into a temporary toolhouse for the workmen; hearing which, the collegiate pride rather rejoiced to have saved it from so inglorious an end. It was a trivial matter, but showed the college spirit of that day.

On such occasions, it was customary to see genial Janitor Weeks (who was always on the best of terms with the students) engaged in taking the names of those inculpated. While he displayed the activity of a scout, reconnoitering a hostile army, he seemed suddenly stricken with near-sightedness and forgetfulness of names. As in desperation, he would jump about, shading his eyes and asking for men's cards, with a vacant look, as if wondering whether he had ever met them before. As a rule, those students had neglected to bring cards with them; and Weeks smiled. Such occurrences were fortunately rare; being, on the whole, rather trying to the nerves of innocent bystanders, who were likely to become scapegoats. These vindications of constituted authority, after all, were but the anticlimax of harmless bits of fun. The only serious misadventure was when in a cane-rush an unfortunate student, pushed by the crowd, fell into an excavation made for one of the new buildings and broke his arm.

We were, in fact, a large school, and had as yet little of the cosmopolitan aspect of a university. The new brick buildings jarred upon the massive calmness of the old stuccoed orphanage, whose wide steps and long porch gathered us in groups, as within the arms of *alma mater*. We were, indeed, but a little way removed from our mothers' care; and the wail, or manly protest, always was that Columbia ought to give us dormitories and a chance for real college life. The crowding new buildings were a sign of a great awakening of the trustees and alumni, among whom Seth Low was beginning to be a recognized representative of the needs of the students, carrying to practical effect the university ideals of "Prexy."

There was earnest and true life on the old college grounds. New buildings meant new facilities and opportunities, crowding close upon us; and the narrow passages threw us intimately together, rubbing shoulders and getting better acquainted every day. No one could feel the loneliness of the vast fields of knowledge when crowded together in its concentrated courses of study and in compact phalanxes for their conquest. Aloofness was impossible. Freshmen blocking the way of seniors could even dare, from their vantage place, to speak first. So intellectual and social life seethed, as in a covered vessel. *Acta Columbiana* and *Spectator* were in

close touch with college sentiment. The best proof of the value of all this transition period, from college to university, in the days of the early eighties, may be seen in the President of today, of the class of '82, and in Professors Jackson and Pupin of my own class of '83, and others who have done great things for *alma mater*, spending their lives practically for Columbia.

When Columbia Grammar School nestled up to the college, our indignant spirits, heretofore cramped in the absence of athletic facilities, for the first time had the use of a gymnasium. Another outlet for youthful vigor and self-expression was found in the three debating societies, *Philolexian*, *Peithologian* and *Barnard*. The first two met in halls on selected evenings, the last named in a room on College grounds. They were of about equal strength numerically, and could not fail to broaden us intellectually by the free expression of our own thoughts, on subjects of our own choice, the subjects discussed being generally live topics of the day. Also in the literary and debating circles, and in class-meetings, the undergraduates discussed earnestly the problems which were making the University of the future. To coeducate or not to coeducate, was taken up by the undergraduates with vigor; and, occasionally, members of the faculty were invited to join in these discussions. We felt we were helping to make the University.

Meanwhile, the matter was settled practically by the establishment of Barnard College, in a residence building on Madison Avenue, with the assignment of certain members from our faculty to courses in the new institution, which owed its establishment largely to the zeal of the Rev. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, brother of the great Phillips Brooks.

The first dean of Barnard College was Miss Ella Weed, of Newburgh, who also was responsible for my making that city my field of spiritual labor for the last seventeen years. Her friends believe her early death was due to her exhausting efforts and responsibilities in establishing and building up the new institution. A memorial window, in her honor, was placed in the large gable of the new library on the old College grounds; but Barnard itself is her best memorial.

It was a class-meeting of '83 which decided that the University

was already an accomplished fact and that another sign, beside the new buildings, was appropriate, in fact, that we ought to wear cap and gown, or mortarboards at least. Committees of the other classes in the School of Arts (as the College was then called) and in the School of Mines, decided that the Arts classes should have distinctive colors for button and tassel on mortarboards; and the miners should wear round caps, with similar colors. '83, however, was to wear the original all black, as a distinction for having introduced this dignified custom to mark the birth of the University.

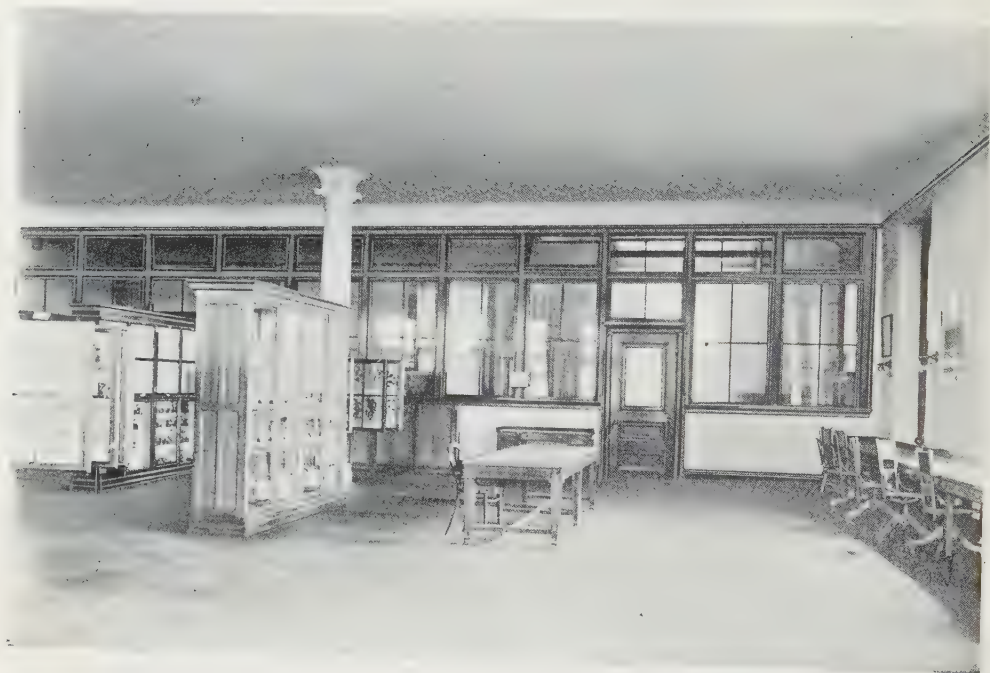
It was probably the introduction of optionals into the curriculum, instead of an unbending rule of required subjects, which made us feel that the University had already arrived. The undergraduates in class-meetings often passed judgment upon the survivals, or new experiments of the curriculum, with great freedom. One session, after warm debate, passed a resolution, I regret to say, that cribbing, in one or two named subjects was *not* a sin; but that it would be ungentlemanly to crib in any of the others. The idea appeared to be that those excepted subjects ought not to be required; or else they ought to be taught differently, and no effort should be made, meanwhile, to take them seriously. This phrase gentlemanly or ungentlemanly, by the way, was always in the mouth of one of the good old professors, long since passed away, in his comments upon classic characters; and always provoked a pleasant smile. This was Professor Short, whose quaint sayings were collected and published by a member of the class of '82. The faculty themselves were rated, in the regard of the students, as more or less "perfect gentlemen"—an old-fashioned distinction whose significance will never pass away. I can speak only of those no longer here. Professor Drisler was "venerable," Professor Peck was "lovable." It was a memorable day when a student offended his nice West Point ideas of propriety, and the professor invited him into another room and challenged him there to show his muscle by putting up a fifty-pound dumb-bell, which the professor himself first raised. They returned to the class-room good friends, amidst applause. I dare not go farther and comment upon those who are still living and have a warm place in the hearts of graduates of the eighties—but this I must say, that not one of the faculty, in my day,

was in any sense unpopular; they were all well-liked, but some more than others were felt to be "our sort."

The old Library (up wandering outside stairs, like a fire-escape) over the Chapel, was to me, at least, a hospitable delight. It was our own. We could go to any shelf and take down any book we pleased, only reporting to Mr. Betts any that we desired to take away. The privilege of becoming acquainted with scores of works which we would never have time to read was, at least, inspiring. A few minutes with one of them might leave a life-long impression.

Perhaps the saddest day at the old College was when the body of "Little Benjy" (young Benjamin of '83), coxswain of the "Varsity," was brought back from New London, where he had been drowned, just before the races. The College buildings were draped with mourning. Amidst funereal draperies hung the blue and white flag of our victorious Four, who had triumphed over Oxford and Cambridge on the Thames of Old England, some of whose members (Eldridge and Goodwin), I think, were still with us when '83 entered College. The funeral was held near the College, the crew acting as pall-bearers. Plucky "Little Benjy" became a College hero, when in the services it was told, at the request of the crew, how he had knelt and prayed beside his cot, every night, in the crew's headquarters at New London, until, moved at first by respect, all the crew had followed his example. Imagining well the fun and horse-play amidst which his simple act of devotion had been begun, the College of that day knew how to be proud of his moral courage. There were occasional irreverent tricks performed in Chapel—partly because attendance was compulsory, but our ancient motto, "In Thy light shall we see light," always threw a shade of popular disapprobation upon them; and the most fun-loving there felt the spirit of Columbia, inciting love and reverence for things high and noble—an inspiration to join with all those in the world who delight in all that is elevating and adore the perfection divine.

JOHN MARSHALL CHEW, '83



PARTIAL VIEW OF THE GENERAL BOTANICAL LABORATORY



THE MORPHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

BOTANY AT COLUMBIA

IT has been said that one of the most important functions of a university consists in rendering a great variety of services in various ways to the community. From this standpoint the subject of botany can well lay claim to recognition. It deals with the most obvious of things, plant life—which we cannot escape even in a crowded city. And these forms not only lend the greatest charm and attraction to the abode of human life but at the same time they make life possible and also furnish the material basis of the world's prosperity.

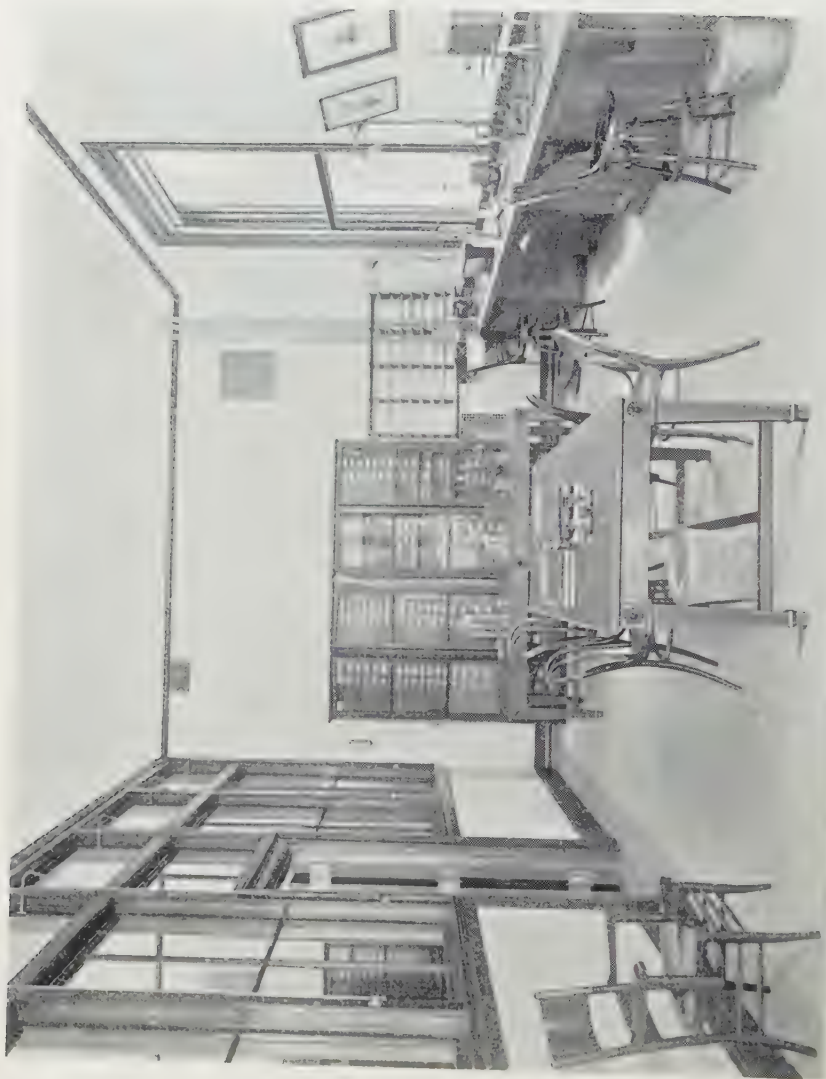
It is safe to state that no other subject is generally less understood, nor is the scope of any other more thoroughly misapprehended. This fact is readily appreciated when the history of the subject is considered. Plants were first studied for their medicinal properties, but owing to misconceptions regarding life, this work led to no results save their mechanical collecting and naming. Even the important and numerous discoveries that were made in the latter half of the nineteenth century, owing to the perfection of the microscope and the new methods of study, in the main only shifted the interest from the herbarium to the laboratory, and as a consequence the world at large knew little of these advances. As late as a quarter of a century ago, indeed, very little of this information had found its way into the schools, and little work was attempted beyond acquainting the students with a few of the higher plants.

Within the past fifteen years the subject has undergone a series of rapid changes, amounting almost to a complete transformation of its older aims and viewpoints. This change is due to the fact that the plant has been studied as a living organism and has been subjected to experimental and analytical methods of investigation. This work has completely changed the trend of thought, whether the workers were dealing with the morphological, the systematic or the physiological aspects of the subject. Attention is now directed to the conditions that the plant demands, to the

forces that actuate and control its life, and to the work that it performs—a work exceeding in magnitude the energy expended in the combined industries of the world and outranking in value the total product of our mines. Such has become the complexity and fullness of the subject that today it has the highest practical value. In commercial life it is second in importance to no other subject; and as agricultural conditions rapidly become more severe upon the earth, we must look to the results obtained through botanical investigations for the continuation of our prosperity. To the educated man it gives an intelligent comprehension of the world about him and an appreciative sympathy with it; and it has, equally with other subjects, a disciplinary and educational value, for it demands a constant exercise of the imagination and powers of visualization, and above all things, it requires clearness of thought and the ability to draw logical conclusions.

While the subject of botany has found a place in the curriculum of Columbia from its very early history, this work never consisted of more than one of the prescribed subjects in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in several of the courses in the School of Mines. It was not until 1891 that a department of botany was organized, and even then for several years only a limited amount of instruction was attempted, owing to lack of accommodation and equipment. This period, however, marks an important epoch in the development of botany at Columbia. The small working collection of books inherited from Torrey in 1873 was greatly enlarged and broadened in its scope, and many invaluable works, now no longer procurable, were obtained, thus laying the foundations of our splendid botanical library. Likewise the herbaria of Torrey, Chapman, Meisner and Jaeger with their large number of type specimens were arranged and made accessible for work, while extensive collections gathered in various parts of the United States, as well as abroad by exchange, so enhanced the value of the herbarium that in some of its branches it surpasses all others and as a general collection is one of the best.

The first opportunity for the organization of the botanical work came with the transfer of the laboratories to the third floor of Schermerhorn Hall in 1897. The department then found itself in possession



ONE OF THE ROOMS OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

of ample quarters, but practically without equipment. How serious this handicap was can scarcely be appreciated by those whose interests lie in other subjects. Material and equipment for practically all subjects may be purchased, but the appliances and apparatus that may be so secured for botanical instruction are of relatively little moment as compared with the things of real educational value, such as illustrative material, suitable charts and microscopic preparations and material for study. Such an equipment constitutes not only a valuable asset of a laboratory but a necessary one, and it can only be obtained by the efforts and labor of the instructors. Necessarily much attention and time have been given to the development of this phase of the work, with the result that at present the equipment is in a very satisfactory condition and one that compares favorably with any in this country.

The general laboratory is located at the west end of the central hall and is supplied with museum and stock-cases in which a variety of field material has been collected, illustrating organography, structure, life histories of various types, biological relationship and distribution of plants, as well as the material used in class-work. These collections have been brought together solely for the educational work and are not intended in any sense as museum exhibits. As an illustration of their character, mention may be made of one of the groups containing the trees and shrubs in the vicinity of the city. This collection is arranged in swinging frames and comprises over three hundred species of native woody plants. The relationship, distribution, flower and fruit, summer and winter appearance, habit and habitat, and character of wood when of commercial importance are brought out for each specimen. Ten of these frames were exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 and awarded a gold medal. This collection is of great assistance in the introductory course in botany and materially supplements the field work. The plants are arranged in their natural sequence, and thus afford a ready means for identification and comparison of field material. An extensive series of photographic enlargements and transparencies, illustrating various phases of plant associations and types of plant growth, form an important educational and decorative adjunct to the laboratory. Former president Seth Low has added to this

collection the valuable paintings and pen sketches of W. Hamilton Gibson which were prepared to illustrate the latter's work upon "Our edible mushrooms."

The physiological laboratories, comprising four adjacent rooms on the south side of the building, are well equipped with apparatus for presenting this important and at the same time most difficult side of botanical work. In addition to a dark room and a large Wardian case built across the south side of one of the rooms, there may be mentioned as the more important features of the equipment such appliances as the Albrecht klinostat and auxanometer (used in the study of growth and the phenomena of irritability), a Bonnier and Mangin gas analyzer for work on the interchange of gases in respiration and photosynthesis, Draper's self-recording thermometer and hygrometer, Leitz microspectroscope, Zeiss microspectral objective, constant temperature ovens, etc.

The morphological laboratories occupy three rooms on the north side of the building and contain an extensive collection of largely local material representing the various groups of the vegetable kingdom. These collections consist of Exsiccati approximating thirty-five thousand species, and a variety of material preserved in alcohol and formaline or imbedded in paraffin. The laboratories are supplied with microtomes, paraffin baths, and such appliances as are required in the work. The entire collections and apparatus of the department were appraised four years ago at ten thousand dollars.

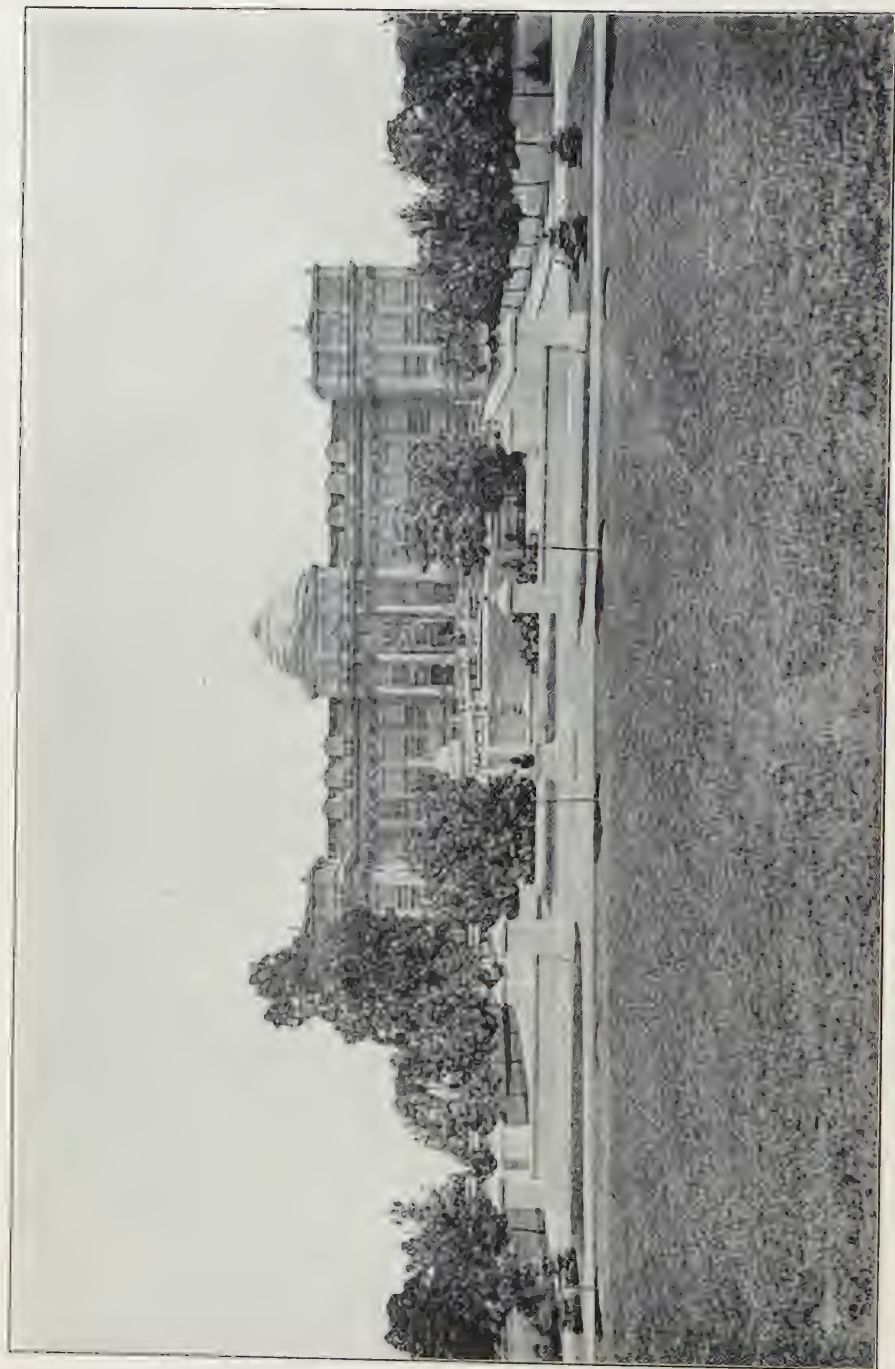
The undergraduate work as at present arranged requires three years of progressive study. The introductory course deals with the organization and functions of the plant and its relationship to the environment and also considers the evolution and relationship of the principal phylums of plant life. This work has been planned especially as a culture course to meet the needs of the College student. It aims to train him in biological reasoning and to give him a rational understanding of plant life and of the forces that control it. The theoretical discussion of the subject is combined with practical work in the laboratory and in the field; besides the notes and drawings on laboratory studies, daily written reports are required of all observations made in the field or of material collected.

The two remaining courses are devoted respectively to morphology and physiology, with the option of an additional course in morphology or histology if the student desires to offer the course in physiology as a minor for the master's degree. The morphological work is of the highest educational and practical value. It deals with the development and relationship of plant types and discusses their purposive aspects or adaptations. This requires a consideration of the agencies that cooperate in shaping forms and controlling their distribution. With few exceptions geological records throw a very uncertain light upon these questions, and as a consequence the morphologist must draw his conclusions from the evidence furnished by the distribution of plants and by a comparative study of their structure and embryology. The greatest assistance, however, has been received from the experimental study of these forms and in this work our staff and students have taken an active part and made substantial contributions to the advancement of our knowledge. Results have already been obtained that compel a radical change of view, as, for example, upon such fundamental questions as the cause of variation and the transmission of traits or characters. Especially have recent investigations on lower forms—which in all probability will be one of the richest fields for future study—given us a clearer insight into certain phases of life than was hitherto possible. These studies have demonstrated that the form, mobility, the sexual and asexual state are due to forces that are definite and measurable. For example, it has been demonstrated that by subjecting them to definite temperatures and light intensities and to foods of known compositions certain algæ may be changed at will from a state in which they multiply asexually by spores to a condition in which the reproduction is sexual. A reversal of these modes of reproduction is also brought about with equal certainty, and so our understanding of life is removed a step from the vague and indefinite, and is carried on towards the goal of the subject—a more exact knowledge of stimuli and their effects. In this way the study of morphology acquaints the student with the natural history of plants and gives him a rational conception of the life that is always before him.

The work in physiology deals with the vital activities of the

plant and the nature of its irritable organism. This important and progressive study first acquaints the student with the physical properties of the living cell and its relations to the elements and compounds in nature, and so he is prepared for his experiments on the relation of the plant to the atmosphere and to water and to the physical arrangement and chemical content of soils. Thus he gains a new insight into factors that govern distribution as well as an understanding of conditions that are necessary to plant life. In turn is considered the utilization of the elements of the air and soil by the plant and the ultimate disposition of the substances formed from these elements. Thus the primary importance of the plant in the economy of nature and its role in the endless cycle of changes are made clear. The elements through the agency of the plant are seen to combine into more and more complex substances, some of which constitute our own as well as the plant's food—and these compounds are finally returned to the elemental condition to pass again through the stages of reorganization. Finally, growth, the directive adjustments of stems, leaves and roots, the bending of tendrils and of twining plants, and the movements of various kinds are found to be the results of stimuli acting upon the sensitive living substance. The experiments show that all of these adjustments are due to definite stimuli which induce definite reactions that find their expression in that marvelous coordination of all the parts of the plant and in the perfect harmony of the plant with its surroundings. The student also learns that the plant has no power of its own to induce or direct these movements though they are purposive to such a degree as to suggest consciousness to the careless observer.

The work as outlined above has been carefully arranged with a view to give a thorough biological training in the principles of botany and at the same time to serve as a foundation for graduate work. Candidates for the master's degree are required to offer the equivalent of two of these courses and to complete one of the graduate courses together with a thesis embodying the results of original investigation. Work for the doctorate presupposes the equivalent of all the undergraduate work and requires the completion of three graduate courses and the publication of a dissertation. The department is especially fortunate in having placed at its



MUSEUM BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

disposal the advantages of the New York Botanical Garden. All of the major and much of the minor thesis work is conducted at this institution where, owing to the extensive collections and the unrivaled facilities, opportunity for investigation is afforded in all lines of botanical investigation. Various courses are also offered at the garden by the members of its staff and of the University department.

The growth of the department during the past decade has been marked in several respects. The work is entirely elective—with the exception of one short course—but as the teaching collections and the facilities for work have been enlarged, the number of students has steadily increased and about one hundred are now registered in the various courses. Three years ago the department decided to offer two courses in extension teaching in addition to those mentioned above. The results have amply justified the undertaking. This work is bringing to the laboratories a large number of people from the city and surrounding towns who thoroughly appreciate the opportunity for study thus afforded. Furthermore it prepares them for the collegiate work, and thus an opportunity is afforded to enter the advanced courses through extension teaching. This appears to be a most excellent method of putting within reach of teachers and those that have leisure the opportunity of doing serious and sustained work without in any way interfering with the regulations of the University. To further extend and broaden this line of work arrangements have been completed for conducting two courses in the summer session. During the past twelve years there has always been a demand for botanical instruction in the summer session, and it is obvious that the courses will be appreciated on account of the unusual advantages afforded for the presentation of the work during the summer months.

In this connection attention may be directed to the increasing demand for instruction in agriculture and forestry. The time has arrived, it would seem, when Columbia must undertake this very important work, and it should be emphasized that the University is most fortunately situated for rendering such a service to the community. Already no inconsiderable proportion of the work required for these courses is being offered by the various depart-

ments, and the keen interest shown by many of our citizens assures a hearty cooperation in carrying out the undertaking. The city affords an unrivaled market for produce of all kinds and on every side is a great territory, now well nigh barren and stripped of its resources, that could be converted into one of the most attractive and productive regions in the eastern United States. Such an opportunity for the betterment of the conditions of a great community rarely comes to any institution.

The staff and graduate students have been active investigators in the various branches of botany and they have contributed substantially, it may be fairly said, to the advancement of the science. The contributions of the department have now reached the tenth volume and include two hundred and thirty-six numbers that deal with various important questions of botanical investigation. Fifteen of the more important treatises have appeared in book form; two of them being devoted to physiology, eight to systematic botany and five to morphology.

Note should be made in this connection of the extensive field work and botanical exploration that have extended over the United States, Central America and the West Indies. This work has been systematically prosecuted during the past fifteen years for the purpose of making a survey of the North American flora and determining the nature of its distribution and relationships. The results of this exceedingly important, though long neglected work, are beginning to appear in parts that ultimately will comprise thirty volumes covering the entire range of plant life in North America.

CARLTON C. CURTIS

CHAPEL PLANS AND PURPOSES

THE chapel of the University proclaims by its very structure its distinct purpose. Moulded after the majestic lines of the library, it has yet individuality. It has an eloquence of its own and it speaks of religion. By the suggestive beauty of its form and outline, the chapel awakens invariably the feeling of reverence, worship and peace. As has been said, "religion may be learned from it as well as in it."

In addition to this indefinable sense of the spiritual which pervades the chapel, there is a fact of particular significance to which its presence testifies. President Butler in a recent report to the Trustees said: "It (the chapel) is an earnest of the policy of the Trustees to spare no effort to give religious influence, religious aspiration and religious service their appropriate place in the life of a great company of students who are spending years precious for the formation of mind and character in residence at the University." The chapel is thus to proclaim that religion has an essential part to perform in education. Columbia is not content simply to provide opportunity for the acquirement of technical training and skill. The aim is also to create and develop character, without which skill and training lose the greater part of their worth. And in this process of character building religion is distinctly and openly recognized as an indispensable factor.

This statement of the aim for which the chapel was donated and erected should serve as the guiding principle throughout all the work to be undertaken. Religion should always be presented in a way which makes evident its bearing upon the formation of character. The true object of religion is to show the worth of life. It is to answer the deep-springing question, What is life for? And in the view of life which it gives, religion inspires man with a clearly seen, abiding purpose around which to concentrate all that he does. Thus religion bears directly upon character, for we speak of character as formed only where there is a consistent purpose, persistently followed. In the happy phrase of President Hadley, character is

"the habit of doing the same thing under different circumstances." Religion fulfills its first function when, amid the multiplicity of circumstances, it keeps clear the ideal by which life should be guided.

The ideal to set before men today is that of service. To prepare men for life according to the standard of service is the highest task of the college or the university. No matter what the chosen profession or occupation may be, the young man must see the full significance of the work he undertakes. In his studies, he must be stimulated "to get the best that he may have the best to give." Success in after life is to be measured by what he has to contribute. And for the realization of this supreme ideal men must know God. They must know Him not in vague fluctuating feeling, but, once again, as directing life-purpose. When the power of God in man defines and expresses itself in service to one's fellowmen, when the will to serve springs from the impelling presence of God, one's life reaches its highest worth and dignity and becomes for society a ceaseless uplifting force. To awaken in men that sense of God's presence which expresses itself in service of the community, is the highest aim of the chapel and defines its distinct function in the life of the University.

To speak now in more detail of the work to be undertaken by the chapel, the first need which presents itself is to provide for worship. Daily services will be held as heretofore at the noon hour. They will be conducted with the aim of deepening and clarifying our sense of worship through directing us to the object of our reverence. A series of Sunday afternoon services will also be arranged for as formerly, with preaching by prominent clergymen and with fitting music. It is also believed that student singing should be made a feature of certain of the week-day services. In no way can vigorous feeling be better stimulated or uttered than through singing. If a body of students should spend an hour a week in preparation for singing on a specially appointed day, much would be done to make chapel attendance what it ought to be. Every effort will be made to organize student singing in this way, and through cooperation with the department of music a plan may be devised whereby credit in points will be given for such work.

Attention must furthermore be given to the matter of religious instruction. Religion, like any other subject of value, must be studied. When religion is unstudied, its mandates are blind. Careful and systematic study is needed today for two main ends: to make known and applicable the content of the English Bible, and to train men to do creative thinking in religion. It is a common-place observation that Bible reading and study have greatly declined, though the movement today is surely upward. The question is, can the former influence of the Bible be restored and, if so, how? From the past it is evident that interest in biblical study has always been aroused by the discovery of larger principles of interpretation. Nothing attests the divine character of the book like the fact that each successive interpretation of the Bible has revealed its richer content. "A new present," it is said, "creates a new past." Our task is then to go back and reinterpret the past in the light of the new present, that the past may open to us the treasures which our ignorance had concealed. The time is now fully ripe for such a renewal of Bible study. By using simply and constructively the best results of scholarship, by seeking solely the truth apart from doctrinal bias, and by making plain the application of the truth to our own time, the Bible will become again full of interest and inspiration. Extension classes for study of this character will be formed at once in collaboration with the Young Men's Christian Association. Later on place will also be made for Bible study in the curriculum. By a careful adjustment with other University courses in Biblical literature and languages the study of the Bible can be comprehensively carried on.

The second object of religious instruction is, as has been said, to train men in the power to do creative thinking. If one looks out on the religious situation generally, it is apparent that intelligent leadership is very greatly in demand. Men are sought who can lead the way out of the present uncertainty and confusion and make plain the divine truth by which men live. For this task creative thinking, or what may be called *vision*, is needed. To quote Professor Peabody, "A time when people in an unprecedented degree are thinking can be guided only by those who think straight and report their thought with power." The world rightly looks to

our colleges and universities for men who are trained to think straight in science and law. Why not also in religion? In order for such men to arise, but one thing is necessary: provide opportunity for the study of religion where there shall be given the same care, thoroughness, regard for facts, and the same premium on originality as are found in other departments of study. There will then be no lack either of leaders or of supporters of religion. The truth discovered will be its own stimulus. Work for this end will begin, as it should, with Bible study. It seems, however, proper to state that the chapel will stand for the widest recognition of religion and for methods of study which are those of truth-seeking everywhere.

A word may here be added as to what should be the relation of religious instruction and the work of the chapel generally to organized religious bodies. Let us turn to the past. Columbia has been conscious from the beginning that her mission was "the advancement of the public good, both in church and state." So reads the inscription on the corner-stone of King's College; and the same idea is repeated in the inscription over the library today: "For the advancement of the public good and the glory of Almighty God." Church as well as state was seen to be an important instrument for the end which Columbia was to serve. Through organization and through it alone, religion had shown itself in the past as the power which founded institutions of learning and which warred with wrong. To aid organized religion was a practical way of advancing the public good. It therefore seems true to the tradition and spirit of Columbia to say that the chapel should direct men today into seeing the value and need of church organization. For if the power of religion is to be brought to bear upon the work of the present, organization is still needed and must be recognized.

The chapel should seek finally to relate itself closely to the daily life of the students themselves. Talks and discussions, common tasks and pleasures, deep and lasting friendships—these give to college life its richness and go to make the man. For the promotion of such associations the University possesses in Earl Hall an ideal center of student life and activities. The Christian Association is showing increasingly its capacity to act as the "immediate cus-

todian" of the building, both in the way in which it carries on its own work and in the willingness with which it exerts itself in behalf of student interests generally.

With the whole range of these interests the chapel will act in hearty cooperation. Whatever creates loyalty, comradeship and the spirit of fair play and sacrifice cannot be lacking either in interest or opportunity. In short, religion must do its full part in the development of men loyal and devoted to Columbia. We want a type of man who is strong in mind and body, well-rounded, willing to share and qualified to lead. As the chapel aids in producing such a man here, all other obligations will take care of themselves.

RAYMOND COLLYER KNOX

KINGS COLLEGE ALUMNI—IV

CLASS OF 1764

RICHARD HARISON

Richard Harison held the following public offices during his lifetime: Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York from 1784 to 1790; delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1788; member of the New York Assembly from 1788 to 1789; United States District Attorney for the District of New York from 1789 to 1801; Recorder of the City of New York from 1798 to 1801; Trustee of Columbia College 1788. He also received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. His death occurred in 1829, at the age of 82. Richard Harison was a lawyer of high repute, and it was in recognition of his labors in framing the Constitution that he was by appointment of Washington made the first United States attorney for the district of New York.

There is in the University Library a volume in the handwriting of Mr. Harison entitled "Extracts from various authors upon several subjects." This volume shows that Mr. Harison was a careful reader on many subjects.

JOHN JAY

John Jay was the son of Peter Jay, a prosperous Huguenot merchant of New York. At the age of twelve he was placed under the tutelage of the Huguenot pastor at New Rochelle, under whom he acquired an excellent knowledge of the French language, and of the classics as well, so that when fifteen years old, he was able to enter Kings College. Two years later we find in the little old letter book of his father an item to the effect that "our Johnny is doing well at college. He seems sedate and intent on gaining knowledge, but rather inclines to law instead of to the ministry." In young Jay's veins there was no British blood, five of his great-grandparents being French and three Dutch, and as the result of

an untimely insistence upon this fact in President Cooper's presence, he was rusticated shortly before graduation; but he received his A.B. degree in 1764.

As John Jay was destined to be a lawyer, his father entered him in the office of Benjamin Kissam, an eminent practitioner, where he studied for five years. After his admission to the bar, Jay's life history became a part of the history of his country. In 1774 and again in 1775 he was a delegate to Congress; in 1776 he was a member of the Provincial Convention of New York; in 1777 he was Chief Justice of New York; in 1778 president of the national congress; in 1779 minister plenipotentiary to Spain; he served as United States Peace Commissioner from 1781 to 1783; United States Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1784; delegate to Congress 1784; Regent of the University of the State of New York from 1784 to 1790; delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787; delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1788; Chief Justice of the United States from 1789 to 1794; United States Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain in 1794; Governor of the State of New York from 1795 to 1801. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1790, by Brown in 1794, and by the University of Edinburgh in 1792. John Jay married a daughter of William Livingston. He died in 1829 at the age of eighty-four.

CLASS OF 1765

EGBERT BENSON

Egbert Benson, the son of Richard Benson and Catherine Van Borson, was born in New York, June 21, 1746. He never married and died August 24, 1833, at the age of eighty-seven. In his early years he lived with his maternal grandmother on the corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, New York City. He attended an English classical school, where he prepared himself for college under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, rector of Trinity Church, who was a relative by marriage. He was admitted to the Bar in 1769, and shortly afterwards removed to Red Hook, Dutchess County, where he commenced the practice of his profession.

In 1776, on the formation of the Committee of Safety in Dutchess County, he was appointed a member and chosen its chairman. In 1775 he was chosen a member for Dutchess County of the Provincial Convention which met in the City of New York on the twentieth of April of that year for the purpose of choosing delegates to the second continental congress. He was elected May 3, 1777, and appointed by the Convention on the eighth day of that month the first attorney-general of the State of New York. From 1777 to 1781 he was a member of the State Assembly for Dutchess County. On January 25, 1781, he was appointed by Congress to the office of procurator, whose duty it was to prosecute on behalf of Congress all debts due, or frauds committed against, the United States. On October 26, 1781, he was appointed a member of Congress from the State of New York under the confederation and he was reappointed in 1784. By virtue of his office of attorney general he was a member of the first board of regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1788 he resigned his office of attorney general and was appointed one of the regents of the university, holding this position until 1802. In the same year he was again sent to Congress and remained there until 1792. He held various important offices under Congress and under the State of New York from this time until 1794. He was boundary commissioner between New York and Massachusetts in 1784, and boundary commissioner between New York and Connecticut in 1790. In 1794 he was appointed by a majority of the council of appointment the fifth justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which office he held until March, 1801, when he resigned on being appointed Chief Judge of the Second Circuit Court of the United States. He was deprived of this office in 1802 by the repeal of the act creating the court. In 1812 he was again elected to Congress and attended the first session, but on account of impaired health he resigned in August of that year. He was a trustee of Columbia College from 1804 to 1815. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Union College in 1799, by Harvard College in 1808 and by Dartmouth College in 1811. He was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society and its first president, filling this office for eleven

years. There is a portrait of Benson in the possession of the Society.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON

Robert R. Livingston was born in the City of New York on November 27, 1746. He received his education at Kings College, where he graduated in 1765 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and three years later he received the master's degree both from Kings College and from Princeton. He entered the office of William Smith to study law, and in 1773 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with John Jay. At the same time he held for nearly two years the position of Recorder of the City of New York, to which he had been appointed by Governor Tryon and which he resigned on account of the outbreak of the Revolution. In April, 1775, Livingston was elected a member of the Assembly from Dutchess County. In 1776 he was elected a Member of Congress. He was a member of the committee appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence, which included Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Sherman. He was a member of the committee of citizens of New York appointed to draw up the State Constitution, which was adopted by the convention held in Kingston. In 1777 Livingston was appointed chancellor of New York. He resigned his position as a delegate to the Continental Congress, but was again elected in 1779. In August, 1781, Chancellor Livingston was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the new United States Confederation, and he continued to hold this office during the next three years. In addition, domestic affairs were also in large part entrusted to him, and on his resignation in 1783 he received the thanks of Congress, being succeeded in office by John Jay.

As chancellor of the State it fell to the duty of Livingston to administer the oath of office to Washington, the first president of the United States. In 1788 Livingston was chairman of the State convention which adopted the federal constitution, as to which he shared the views of Jay and Hamilton. In 1794 Livingston was offered the position of minister to France, which, however, he refused, as he also did the secretaryship of the navy under Adams

and Jefferson. In 1801, the term of his chancellorship having expired, and a commission to France being again offered him, he accepted it and proceeded to Paris. Napoleon was at this time First Consul. While minister to France, Livingston negotiated the treaty for the Louisiana Purchase. In Paris Livingston formed an intimate acquaintance with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and his money in the construction of the first steamboat. The famous *Clermont* sailed from New York City on September 10, 1807, to the seat of Chancellor Livingston, one hundred and ten miles distant, where she remained over night before continuing her voyage to Albany. She was named the *Clermont* after the upper Livingston manor. This he rebuilt for his summer residence and here he passed the latter portion of his life, devoting his time to the study of improvements in agriculture and the arts.

Livingston was one of the founders of the American Academy of Fine Arts and was elected its first president. He was also president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts and a trustee of the New York Society Library. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1792, and was himself a regent of the University from 1784 to 1787. By Act of Congress his statue was placed in the Capitol at Washington as one of the two representative citizens of New York State, George Clinton being the other. Chancellor Livingston died suddenly at Clermont, New York, February 26, 1813, at the age of sixty-six.

HENRY LLOYD

Henry Lloyd was born in 1743 and died in 1825, at the age of eighty-two.

ARENT SCHUYLER

Arent Schuyler was the son of Philip Schuyler and Hester Kingsland. He married twice, his first wife being Helen Van Wagenen. He was arrested on July 11, 1777, and locked up in the Morristown jail as a disaffected person. After a month's detention he took the oath of loyalty to the patriot cause and was released. He is the only one of Philip Schuyler's descendants bearing his name who seemed to halt in loyalty to his country.

L. F. FULD

THE GREAT GOD PAN

Πᾶνα δέ μιν καλέεσκον, ὅτι φρένα πᾶσιν ἔτερψε

GEORGE GREY BARNARD'S colossal bronze statue of the Great God Pan, presented to the University by Mr. Edward Severin Clark of this city, has been installed through the generosity of the donor under almost perfect conditions in the far northeast corner of the Grove, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. As originally intended, the statue surmounts a fountain, which with its accessories has been designed for this particular place by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. A further background has been made, in the angle of the corner, of closely set fir-trees, which form a high hedge and serve at the same time as a screen from the street. The situation and its surroundings while not, it may be,

“the woodland whose depths and whose heights were Pan's,” in its seclusion in the trees is almost ideally appropriate for this old embodiment of the wind-song among the leaves, and the statue and its setting is an additional charm to what is already one of the most attractive parts of the University grounds.

Mr. Barnard's Pan was originally sketched in Paris, but was executed in plaster in this country in 1895, and was first exhibited with other works of the sculptor at the Logerot Gardens in this city in the autumn of the succeeding year. It was cast in bronze in 1898 at the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company's foundry, and enjoyed the distinction then, as it apparently still does today, of being the largest bronze figure to be cast entire, either in this country or in Europe. The great statue with its base weighs upwards of three tons. The figure itself is eleven feet four inches long and five feet three inches wide. Standing erect it would be more than thirteen feet high. As the illustration shows it, the statue represents the old pagan god indolently lying at full length upon a grassy knoll, over the edge of which one of his cloven hoofs depends. His left arm supports his head. In his right hand he holds his reed-

pipe upon which he is playing. One ear is up and the other down; his eyes are aslant; his mighty beard is tangled; his long mustaches are turned up, revealing the grin that plays about his mouth and his nose. The statue is imposingly set upon a plinth of highly polished green granite, from the face of which water flows from three bronze lions' heads into a granite basin and thence into a circular pool. The whole is surrounded by a tiled pavement, with a noble exedra of pink granite in a semi-circle at the back.

The Pan is the result of an order given to the sculptor by the late Alfred Corning Clark for a fountain for the court of the Dakota apartment house in Central Park West. Convinced, however, even before it was cast, that as a great work of art the statue should belong to the public, he decided to give it to the city to be placed in Central Park. His death intervened, but the heirs of the estate carried out this intention and the statue was duly accepted, subject to the condition that a site mutually satisfactory should be assigned to it. Such a site, after considerable delay, could nevertheless not be found and the gift was ultimately withdrawn. Subsequently the god has wandered almost as restlessly as did his prototype of old. The statue received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900, where it was prominently placed, in the open air, in front of the *Petit Palais des Beaux Arts*. In 1901 it was appropriately exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, when its author received a gold medal for his exhibit of this and other works. In 1902 it was in the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, at the Madison Square Garden in this city. In 1904 it received a grand prize at the St. Louis Exposition. It was after this loaned for a year to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for exhibition. Latterly it rested on an improvised pedestal on the lawn in front of the foundry of the firm that cast it at Mount Vernon, N. Y., until it was removed to its present permanent position at the University.

Mr. Barnard's Pan has been often described and often pictured, but for the first time, now that it is properly placed, it is possible to estimate it truly in the light of the intention of the sculptor who, however, it must be said, had himself modeled a fountain base that never was cast and has been allowed to crumble away. In accord-

ance with this, reeds were to have half hidden the depending hoof, which under the present conditions needs possibly some justification, and a standing crane, poised on one foot and asleep, was to have given a balance at the head that the statue at present somewhat lacks. The Pan, however, as it is, is a wonderful work of art, thoroughly original in its whole conception and absolutely new, for, although as a Greek god it is necessarily in its fundamental character antique, it is nevertheless in result wholly individual and wholly modern. As in Mr. Barnard's other great figures, and notably in the "Two natures," in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and "The hewer," in the Brooklyn Institute, to which the Pan is nearest akin, lovers of the conventional will inevitably miss the conformity to the ordinary ideals of beauty of form and of composition with which we are traditionally familiar. All these works, however, to atone for this, if atonement of any sort is necessary, and to justify themselves, if justification is at all required, show characteristically the same extraordinary virility of conception and execution and the same masterly control of technique that made the French critics of Mr. Barnard's work exhibited in the *Paris Salon* of 1894 enthusiastically hail him as the founder of a new school of sculpture. A writer, several years ago, in an article in the *Century Magazine* which discusses at length these statues and the Pan with them, sums up the matter as follows: "Mr. Barnard's sculpture is full of the healthful, living force of nature, and the desire to see it include other things may be repressed for the moment, for the splendid vigor and pure artistic power of his work entitle it to be received with enthusiasm." The criticism made by Rodin on the Pan was that the limbs and the body are insufficiently modeled, but he qualified the statement by saying that this might, however, very well be considered a distinct virtue in natural surroundings, as increasing the sense of breadth and thus making it more in spirit with the character of the environment. Now that the statue is set in the midst of trees in the open it is readily seen that the instinct of the sculptor had accurately appreciated this very condition of a change in values, and the figure remains in this respect, too, a masterpiece.

As for Pan himself,

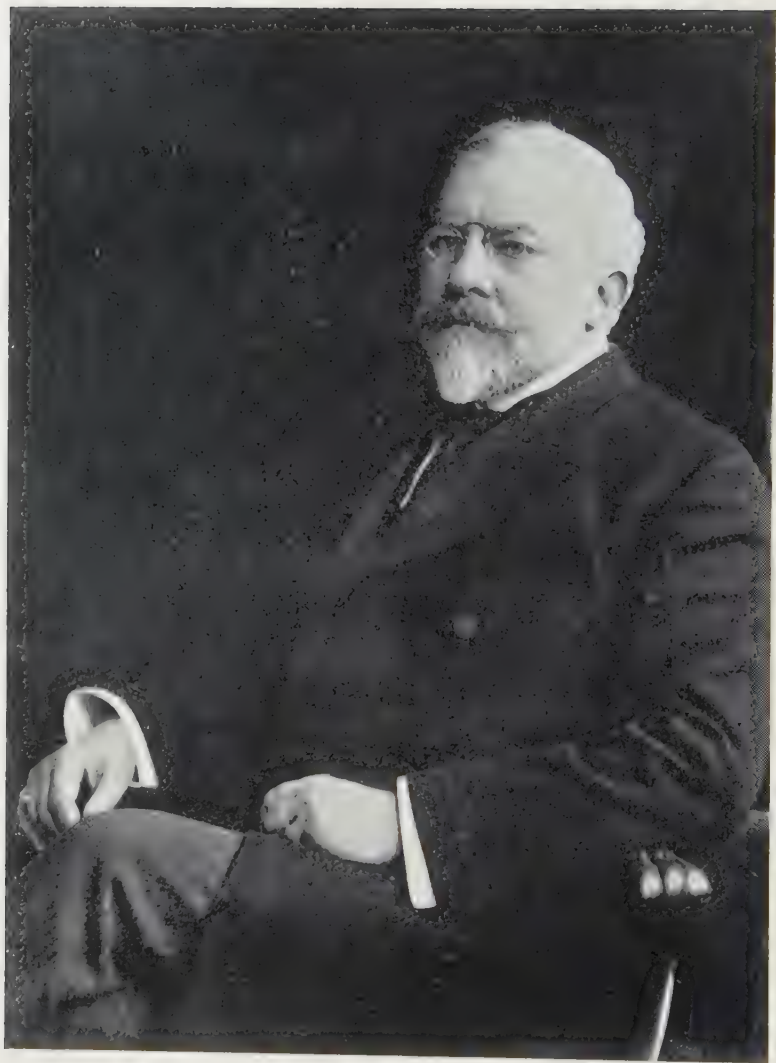
"Gods too but endure for a season,"

and Great Pan, the god, has been dead since the cry came across the waves to the mariners in Plutarch's story and the oracles were dumb. There was a vanished time when all nature stopped and listened, as in Shelley's "Hymn of Pan," to the magic music of his pipes:

The wind in the reeds and the rushes,
The bees on the bells of thyme,
The birds on the myrtle bushes,
The cicale above in the lime,
And the lizard below in the grass,
Were as silent as ever old Tmolus was,
Listening to my sweet pipings.

This was long ago and Pan is dead and the world is changed, but those whose ears are attuned can still hear, it may be even amid the noise of the city's streets, the faint echoes of his piping.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER



MAXIMILIAN K. KRESS
Adjunct Professor of Architecture

MAXIMILIAN K. KRESS, A.M.

PROFESSOR MAXIMILIAN K. KRESS, whose sudden death from heart failure on June 26 brought sorrow to the hearts of a large circle of friends in and out of the University, had been connected with the School of Architecture for over twenty years. He was the son of a Hungarian army officer and a Viennese lady belonging to an old family in the Austrian capital, but lost his father at an early age, and came to New York when about fourteen years of age with his mother, shortly after her marriage to a Canadian physician in Vienna. Graduating at Manhattan College a few years later he entered an insurance office; but his artistic inclinations chafed at its routine, and he began the study of architecture under private tuition, later serving as draughtsman in several architects' offices and finally coming into the joint employ of Professor Ware and Mr. A. D. F. Hamlin, under whom he made most of the working drawings for the American Classical School at Athens. This connection led to his appointment in 1889 as curator of collections in the then department of architecture; but for two or three years preceding this appointment he had been chiefly employed in preparing diagrams and illustrations for class use in the department. In 1889 he also began his teaching career as lecturer in ancient architectural history, in addition to his duties as curator. His linguistic abilities led to his being entrusted also with the classes in archæological reading in French and German. In 1896 he received the honorary degree of master of arts from Rutgers College, in consideration of his attainments in and devotion to classical archæology. In 1904 he was promoted to an adjunct professorship in architecture, and in 1906 the course in Ancient Ornament was added to his other duties. When the faculty of Fine Arts was constituted in 1906, Mr. Kress was elected secretary. His death occurred after a brief but painful illness of a week.

These bare statistical outlines of his career do not at all adequately picture the man. His career and personality were alike unusual. His education, both general and professional, was in-

complete and one-sided. His ultimate attainments were the result of hard and close application to remedy these deficiencies; as a scholar he was a self-made man. He was fully conscious of his lack of early training in classical learning. Probably this very fact gave him greater sympathy with the young students under him, while it certainly made him the more conscientious and punctilious in the preparation of his class work. Every University duty was discharged with almost meticulous precision and regularity. His business training gave him habits of the utmost system, and in more than twenty years of service he never missed a lecture except on two occasions—once when excused to attend a friend's wedding, and once when ill at home.

One of the most noticeable features in Professor Kress's life was the cordiality of his personal intimacy and sympathy with the students of the school. How many among them he aided with wise counsels, friendly warnings and even financial assistance, will never be known; but every student counted him as a true friend. His chivalrous devotion to his mother in her later years of dotage and almost imbecility robbed him for years of social and æsthetic enjoyments which he would have given almost anything not to forego, a sacrifice which excited the wonder and at times the protests of his friends, but from which no arguments and no temptations would swerve him. The greatness of this privation—from which his mother's death mercifully released him less than two years ago—is understood only by those who knew the intensity of his æsthetic tastes, especially in music, in which he possessed a goodly share of the traditional Magyar spontaneity and enthusiasm.

Professor Kress's ambitions all centered in the school of architecture. He served it with rare fidelity for twenty-two years, and his death leaves a void which no one else can ever precisely fill.

A. D. F. H.



HENRY CODMAN POTTER, D.D., LL.D., TRUSTEE 1887-1908

HENRY CODMAN POTTER, D.D., LL.D.

HENRY CODMAN POTTER, Bishop of New York, died at Cooperstown, N. Y., July 21, 1908. The illness to which he succumbed was a lingering one, dating from Easter Sunday, when he was compelled to cancel his engagement to preach at St. Paul's Chapel; but the end was without suffering.

Bishop Potter was born in Schenectady in 1834, the son of Alonzo Potter, a professor in Union College, and later Bishop of Pennsylvania. He received his education at Union College and the Theological Seminary at Alexandria. He was assistant to St. John's Church, Troy, in 1859; to Trinity Church, Boston, in 1866; Rector of Grace Church, New York, from 1868 to 1883; was elected Bishop Coadjutor of New York in the latter year, and became Bishop in 1887.

In the death of Bishop Potter the whole Christian world, as well as the church to which he belonged, lost a leader. He was of bishop mould and of bishop caliber. By native gifts and trained powers he was eminently fitted to be the head of a metropolitan diocese. A believer in, and a master of, organized religion, he did much to make the Episcopal church in New York a compact and aggressive body, while at the same time he showed a catholicity of spirit which made his support a certain factor in any movement for better political and social life. He was prominent as a member of the National Civic Federation, which aims to secure better relations between capital and labor. His vigorous letter to the Mayor of New York in 1900, together with noon-day meetings held in St. Paul's Church for business men, aroused the community to a realization of the extent of municipal corruption then existing, and resulted in the reform movement which elected Mayor Low. He was distinguished as a preacher and author both at home and abroad. The magnificent cathedral of St. John the Divine was his inception, and will, when completed, rightly stand as an impressive memorial of him.

Bishop Potter was a trustee of the University from 1887 to the time of his death, and throughout this period took an unfailing interest in Columbia affairs. In addition to this official connection he delivered various addresses before the University, and his visits were always looked forward to with keen interest by the student body.

R. C. K.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The QUARTERLY may on this occasion claim the rare and immodest privilege of speaking of itself. The present number closes our tenth year. Indeed, it would be truer to say our eighteenth year, for the

The Quarterly
1898-1908

QUARTERLY is a natural outgrowth of the older *Bulletin*, which was founded in 1890 when the University was at the very beginning of its remarkable career of expansion. The *Bulletin* was originally a mere dry-as-dust record, owing its inception, like many an embryonic form of journalism, to the instinctive feeling throughout the community that it was passing out of the primitive stage when all officers of instruction knew one another, met one another frequently, and could therefore dispense with any formal method of communication. We can none of us afford to be wholly ignorant of what any of us is doing in scholarship and instruction, and the meager, ultra-official old *Bulletin*, appearing at irregular intervals for some years, served its purpose of calling attention to University matters that might have escaped notice and of putting on record what might otherwise have been quickly lost from sight.

With equal spontaneity, the spirit and form of the *Bulletin* began to change as the life of the University passed into other phases. Our activities were yearly growing more complex, and there were many who could not easily keep themselves familiar even with the larger policies of the University. There was need not only of a record of things done, but an organ of explanation, and so the *Bulletin* gradually became a periodical of quite another kind, appearing at regular intervals, publishing editorials and articles, and addressing itself more and more to the alumni and to the public, as well as to those immediately connected with the University.

By a natural growth and almost irresistibly its size has increased, until during the past year each number has averaged 132 pages, and each issue reaches on the average over four thousand officers, alumni, and friends of the University, and no one who wishes to be informed about any part of the work of the University, either in general or in detail, can afford not to read it.

That the QUARTERLY has performed and is performing a most useful service cannot be doubted, and we venture to believe that it does

not detract from the reputation of the University. Having passed successfully through the earlier periods of rapid evolution and reached a point of comparative stability, it is probable that the changes which the future has in store will come more slowly, but it may be safely assumed that it will always aim especially to be a source of light and leading to our officers and alumni and to represent the highest and best and broadest thought of the University.

The Commencement of 1908 was a notable one and it was so mainly on account of the part played by the alumni. Although it closed one of the most useful years in our academic history, the University itself had no trump cards to play at Commencement. There were no spectacular endowments to announce and the honorary degrees, though most worthily bestowed, did not go to men who are largely in the public eye. The community has come to expect a careful and effective administration of the details of our ceremonies, so that the success of the exercises in this respect excited no particular comment. On the other hand, through two beautiful gifts to *alma mater*, through the novel and elaborate hospitality of the class of '98, and through the unprecedented number of men who attended both the formal and informal ceremonies, the alumni made the Commencement of 1908 a distinctly notable one. The beautifully designed torchères for the west front of St. Paul's Chapel, the gift of the united classes of '83 "Arts" and "Mines," and Partridge's noble statue of our greatest alumnus, the gift of the Alumni Association of the College, will serve as permanent and inspiring memorials. The speeches of presentation, while perhaps a trifle long for an audience that has to stand instead of sit, were full of a fine spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm.

The permanent value of the work of the class of '98 lies in the precedent which it established for future decennial classes. The idea of a University game of baseball to which all alumni and their friends are invited without charge is an excellent one for permanent adoption. The baseball team cooperated unanimously by winning a well-played game from the University of Pennsylvania. In the evening, to the number of perhaps fifteen hundred, the alumni were entertained in a huge tent on South Field by an amateur circus, in which the more active members of the classes of '98 and 1908 took part. All the expenses of the baseball game and of the circus were met by subscriptions from the members of the class of '98.

The third feature was the alumni luncheon, which for the first time was held in the University gymnasium and was attended by the record-breaking number of seven hundred and fifty. The acoustic properties of the gymnasium are not of the best, but it is absolutely impossible for the University to entertain such numbers of her children in any other room now on the campus. We can in the meantime only wait and hope for the completion of Alumni Memorial Hall.

The setting ahead of the date of Commencement by two weeks was a move that went too far, though it was a move in the right direction. The result was a very trying congestion of the administrative offices, which were compelled to handle simultaneously the innumerable details of our system of final examinations and of Commencement duties. We feel that the compromise adopted by the University Council for the year 1909, *i. e.*, the holding of Commencement on the first Wednesday in June, is the best possible solution of this difficult problem.

That Alexander Hamilton has not sooner received adequate recognition as Columbia's most distinguished son cannot justly be attributed to lack of appreciation, but it is markedly true in his case that fame has grown with the years, and the presentation of Alexander Hamilton his statue on Commencement Day by the College Alumni Association is one of the many indications of the higher and truer estimate which posterity has learned to place upon the greatness of his genius. To the College Association are due the thanks of all our alumni as well as of the University, which may well be congratulated upon receiving a gift that is not only so appropriate and so timely but which also possesses such distinguished merit. Judged as a work of art the statue of Hamilton, so nobly expressive of the intellect of the statesman, the eloquence of the orator and the ardent enthusiasm of the man, is a possession in which the University may justly feel a pride, no little enhanced by the fact that its conception and execution are due to one of her own graduates, William Ordway Partridge.

As the ideal of the college man in public life, whether on the battle field, in the council chamber or in the halls of state, Hamilton is unsurpassed. With his whole heart he gave himself to his country, and the gift was rendered of inestimable value not only to his own but to succeeding generations by the trained and well balanced mind which guided the skillful hand. It is the devoted patriot, who, embodied in bronze, stands upon the steps of Hamilton Hall, and by his eloquent gesture appeals to his fellow students of the present and the future

to respond to the claim which their city and their country make upon them, and declares to them the greatness of their calling as citizens of the Republic of which he was a founder.

As a Columbia man Hamilton stands before us as the ideal alumnus, the son whose loyalty made him eager to serve his *alma mater*. As a Regent of the University and as a Trustee of the College, he proved his devotion to her interests, his faith in her future, and, as a member of the Legislature of 1787, he rendered to the College the most important service which it has ever received from an individual alumnus in securing the reestablishment of the independent corporate existence of the College, and the restoration of its endowments and autonomy. All of these had been wrested from King's College by the statute creating the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and it was the statesmanship and the persistence of Hamilton which succeeded in effecting a reorganization of the State University, placing the general educational interests of the State upon a foundation so broad and sure that it has remained substantially unchanged until the present, and at the same time rescuing the College from the control of diverse and conflicting political interests, and restoring all the prerogatives of its Royal Charter to the legitimate successors of the Governors of King's College. Fundamental and far reaching as were Hamilton's services to the United States in establishing the financial system of the government, no less fundamental and far reaching, as affecting the College, was the service which he rendered in securing the passage of the act of 1787, for without the powers or without the property which that act restored to the College, its history must have been wholly different. Looking back over that history in the light of events, the forces which have shaped destiny can be fairly estimated, and among the men whose work has counted most toward making the University what it is, and what it is to become, Hamilton stands among the very foremost.

The recent action of President Butler in providing the Alumni Council with an office in East Hall, hitherto devoted exclusively to the administrative offices of the University, will afford very great satisfaction to the alumni generally, both as a recognition of the Council as a quasi-official body and as providing it with the most suitable and advantageous basis for its work. It may also be accepted as evidence of the President's desire to affiliate the alumni more closely with the University and of his appreciation

Alumni Headquarters

of what the Council has already accomplished in this direction. Largely through its efforts, we now have thirty-eight alumni associations in twenty-two different States, and it may be confidently expected that the office in East Hall, under the charge of Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., who has resigned the registrarship and been elected secretary of the Council, will soon become a central point for all the associations, and a new source of alumni activity. As editor of the General Catalogue of Officers and Alumni and of the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, and more especially as a frequent visitor at the annual meetings of the western and southern associations, many of which he has helped to organize, Dr. Tombo has been brought into close relations with a very large number of the non-resident alumni who will heartily welcome his accession to his new post.

It is intended that the office shall serve not only for business purposes and as a place of deposit for the General Catalogue and an up-to-date card catalogue of addresses, but also as a headquarters for visiting alumni, a place where long absent graduates may feel certain of a welcome, may learn the whereabouts of classmates, and may once more come into touch with college associations.

Professor William Addison Hervey, '93, adjunct professor of Germanic languages and literatures, has succeeded Professor Tombo in the office of registrar, while Frank A. Dickey, 1906, formerly secretary of the committee on employment, has been appointed chief clerk in the registrar's office, his former place being filled by Paul Charles Henry Holter, A.B. 1907.

The summer session of 1908 came to a close on the fourteenth of August after a most successful season, but one marked by considerable discomfort because of the unusual and persistent heat. The total registration on Morningside Heights reached the highwater mark of 1498, of whom no less than 852 were new students. Towards the close of the session attempts were made by the sensational press to arouse alarm in regard to study in the summer months. The illness and death of a student who was suffering from an incurable disease demanding surgical treatment gave the opportunity for false statements as to serious illness among the summer session students, but fortunately these statements could be readily contradicted. It is well understood that there is danger from overstudy for ambitious students in the summer, and it is for this very reason that the number of courses open to students is care-

fully restricted. In order to avoid too close application to study, much attention was paid to diversions of a helpful and attractive character: Concerts were given twice a week, one in the grove and one in the chapel, popular lectures were delivered almost daily, interesting excursions were arranged, and the Ben Greet players gave open-air performances of Shakspeare plays, while the tennis courts on South Field were filled every pleasant afternoon with instructors and students. In this way various opportunities were furnished for recreation, and the good use of them made by the student body was reflected in the quality as well as the amount of work accomplished.

The public press continues to give to higher education an amount of attention that probably justifies the recent judgment of *Life* that "the interest in colleges in this country must far exceed any concern in institutions of learning that the world has ever known before." The National Educational Association at its July meeting gave especial approval to industrial education, to the evening and vacation use of school buildings, to increased qualifications for teachers, and to the development of the Bureau of Education at Washington. The United States Commissioner of Education, in *The World's Work* for July, pointed out the especial significance of current developments in hygienic and outdoor education; in rural and industrial art and domestic education; of individual training in our colleges; and of current efforts toward the elevation, the better definition, and the international adjustment of educational standards. At the same time and place, President Hadley of Yale and President Northrup of Minnesota deplored "the present indiscriminate application of the elective system"; President Jordan, of Leland Stanford, wished that the university might be relieved of the instruction of freshmen and sophomores; and President Hall of Clark called for "a higher grade of university work and better university ideals." As to what such ideals should be there is the usual difference of opinion. President Roosevelt in an address before a section of the National Educational Association commended vocational training. The conspicuous baccalaureate addresses in June bore chiefly on training for conduct, morals, and citizenship. The standard objections to specialization and utilitarianism have been repeated. One writer rejoices, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, that we are "harking back to the humanities"; and another, in the same magazine, fears that the humanities are not worth harking back to. Perhaps the most interesting com-

ments are from a *questionnaire* as to the favorite and regretted courses of seniors, conducted by an undergraduate periodical in one of our largest universities. Literature and ethics proved the favorite subjects, and many answerers found courses interesting, practical, intellectually valuable, and had no regrets to record. Such regrets as there were were chiefly concerning instructors, who were called youthful, petty, irritable, reprehensible. There was some objection to inconvenient hours and uncomfortable lecture rooms. The greatest blame was heaped upon a course in English, of which one student said "kills all originality" and another "spoiled my writing." This is but in harmony with many recent newspaper letters concerning the ill effects of the graduate study of English; although Professor Cook of Yale and Professor Brander Matthews have somewhat disconcertingly listed the names of numbers of recent doctors of philosophy from their departments whose writing the public has already commended as exceptionally good.

The breaking of ground for the new buildings of the Union Theological Seminary on a campus adjoining that of Columbia marks the reward of the undenominational and urban theological seminary with university affiliations, as positively as does **Theological Education** the recently decided removal of the famous denominational and rural Andover Theological Seminary to a similar adjustment with Harvard. Whereas Andover graduated but four men at its one hundredth commencement, Union graduated forty at its seventieth, and its student body contained graduates of twenty-five other seminaries and one hundred colleges and universities. Commenting on the work of its late president, Charles Cuthbert Hall, the *Outlook*, a specialist in such matters, said: "Under his wise direction Union Theological Seminary soon became a leader in theological and religious education, and has done much to translate religion, not only into terms of personal experience, but also into terms of social service. Its faculty has become a body of exceptionally capable and effective teachers, its curriculum has been brought into line with the needs of modern thought and the demands of modern life, and the Seminary has been put into vital relations with the society about it."

Columbia offers its renewed cooperation in the work of the Seminary, all the more because of the great problems in the field. Whereas the buildings and endowments of theological seminaries in the United States are valued at thirty-six million dollars, there are but seven

thousand students of theology. Medicine, with less than half of these resources, has three times as many students; law, with one-tenth of theology's resources, has twice its student body. The numbers in medicine and law continue steadily to increase; those in theology to decrease. It is hoped that the physical proximity of Union to Columbia may serve as at least one factor in altering these figures.

A pathetic interest attaches to the torchères in front of St. Paul's Chapel, presented by the class of '83 and unveiled on Commencement day. Two weeks before this ceremony the young sculptor who modeled them died in Florence of consumption, leaving a wife and infant son, and without having seen the realization in bronze of this, his first American commission. Mr. Arturo Bianchini came to the United States in 1905, intending to make New York his home, and received the commission for the candelabra, through the assistance of two friends in the University, only after a year of great hardship bravely borne. It was the beginning of what promised to be a successful American career, and with a few other commissions enabled him to marry his Florentine *fiancée*, and later, to revisit their Tuscan home, in search of health for himself as well as of recreation and renewal of former ties. There, on the twelfth of May, the fatal disease completed its work. In him there passed away a gentle and refined nature, a lovable soul and an accomplished artist, on the threshold of apparent success. The candelabra are in the true spirit of the Florentine Renaissance, in keeping with the Florentine woodwork of the chancel, and it is fitting that at least these words of appreciation should be accorded the artist to whom their design was entrusted by the architects of St. Paul's Chapel.

The many and frequently fatal school fires that have occurred during the present year—the insurance press recorded fifty-eight in three months—and the disastrous fires at Cornell in 1906, McGill in 1907, Johns Hopkins in 1908, and elsewhere, give Columbia increased confidence in the wisdom of erecting only buildings that are as perfectly fire-resisting as modern engineering can make them. The average expenditure of four hundred thousand dollars for a single building is unquestionably large, but its justification lies not only in the resulting strength and beauty of the architectural spectacle, but in the permanent preservation of priceless equipment and in the safe-guarding of human life.

**The Sculptor of the
Chapel Torchères**

Fireproof Buildings

THE UNIVERSITY

The summer session again registered a noticeable increase in attendance, the final returns showing an enrollment of 1498 students on Morningside Heights and of 34 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, thus furnishing a grand total of 1532 students, an increase of ten per cent. over the year preceding. The growth in attendance since the establishment of the session is illustrated in the following comparative table:

Year	General	Medical	Total	Percentage of Increase Over 1900
1900	417	—	417	—
1901	579	—	579	38.85
1902	643	—	643	54.19
1903	940	53	993	138.13
1904	914	47	961	130.45
1905	976	42	1,018	144.12
1906	1,008	33	1,041	149.64
1907	1,350	42	1,392	233.81
1908	1,498	34	1,532	267.34

The percentage of men shows an increase over last year (49.67 as against 46.70 per cent.) and is much larger than it was in the early sessions—in 1901, for example, it was only 26.68 per cent. There were 852 new students at Morningside this year, as against 777 in 1907. There were no less than 267 candidates for the degree of master of arts or doctor of philosophy, and the total number of students matriculated in the various faculties increased from 354 in 1905 to 669 in 1908, of whom 87 were College students and 125 were registered in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.

No less than 493 of the 1498 students on Morningside Heights held degrees (603), which were distributed as follows: 328 A.B., 106 B.S., 63 A.M., 27 Ph.B., 14 Pd.B., 9 E.M., 7 M.D., 6 LL.B., 6 Pd.M., 5 B.L., 4 Ph.D., 4 B.E., 3 Pd.D., 2 Phar.D., and 19 miscellaneous. In 1907, 432 students held 549 degrees, while in 1905, 290 students held 372 degrees.

As for the geographical distribution of the student body at Morningside, we find that the percentage of students from the North Atlantic division has remained to all intents and purposes stationary as compared with 1907, but it shows a decrease from 80.52 per cent.

to 67.49 per cent. when compared with 1904. There were 185 students from the South Atlantic division this year, as against 75 in 1904, 63 from the South Central division, as against 13 in 1904, 177 from the North Central division, as against 64 in 1904, and 32 from the Western division, as against 11 in 1904. The 1908 summer session students hailed from 45 States and territories, and from 12 foreign countries. The largest delegations came from the following States: New York 732, New Jersey 129, Pennsylvania 76, Maryland 51, Ohio 45, Indiana and Massachusetts 32 each, Georgia 31, Connecticut and Illinois 25 each, North Carolina 23, and South Carolina and Virginia 20 each.

Classified according to teaching positions, the students were distributed as follows: Elementary schools 325, secondary schools 226, higher educational institutions 75, normal schools 60, private schools 28, principals (school) 94, superintendents 32, special teachers 16, not engaged in teaching 642.

The aggregate attendance on courses since the first session is shown in the comparative table on the opposite page.

* * *

In the June number of the *QUARTERLY* there was a critical article on the exhibition of portraits at the Century Association, and at the end of the number a catalogue of the entire body of University portraits as they hang in the buildings. At the moment of going to press this seemed sufficient. On looking over the printed pages, however, it appears that the history of the exhibition itself has not been definitely stated. The University should certainly possess this record, which will be as useful in the present number of the *QUARTERLY* as in the last.

At a meeting of the Trustees held January 6, 1908, the President was authorized to arrange for a loan exhibit at the Century Association of portraits belonging to the University. This arrangement was made. The pictures were assembled by the department of Buildings and Grounds, and hung in the gallery of the Club by its art committee. Mr. Ferguson of this committee, who is an expert restorer, became greatly interested in the collection, and gave it a thorough overhauling, so that the pictures returned to the University in much improved condition.

The exhibition began March 16 and closed March 31. The gallery of the Association was not large enough for the entire number, but

**Columbia Portraits
at the Century Club**

Department	Total Enrollment 1900	Total Enrollment 1901	Total Enrollment 1902	Total Enrollment 1903	Total Enrollment 1904	Total Enrollment 1905	Total Enrollment 1906	Total Enrollment 1907	Total Enrollment 1908
Anthropology . . .	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Botany	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemistry	—	—	59	72	119	156	164	257	292
Domestic Art	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Domestic Science . .	—	—	—	—	14	35	58	96	68
Economics	—	—	—	21	28	12	32	35	54
Education	415	402	351	618	317	366	305	480	625
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	46
English	280	301	260	334	332	367	363	408	418
Geography	59	—	38	—	55	49	49	79	18
Geology	—	—	—	25	21	19	—	32	—
German	—	67	101	152	174	201	204	200	214
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	17	13
History	15	71	51	134	122	88	103	192	187
Kindergarten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	109
Latin	—	14	51	50	67	55	69	81	102
Manual Training . . .	21	44	72	112	124	134	127	146	166
Mathematics	73	71	108	164	217	210	199	246	340
Mechanical Drawing .	—	—	—	—	35	38	56	76	80
Mineralogy	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	16
Music	—	—	—	48	34	47	24	42	44
Nature Study	—	30	46	53	34	42	24	54	40
Philippine Islands . .	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Philosophy	24	58	53	62	48	42	45	67	113
Physical Education . .	42	67	88	105	149	157	147	172	187
Physics	40	56	82	68	86	96	136	204	208
Physiology	—	—	—	10	23	19	23	25	48
Psychology	88	155	89	92	138	91	95	130	185
Romance Languages . .	—	20	51	110	98	114	101	189	194
Sociology	—	—	—	—	—	33	48	—	—
Total	1,085	1,356	1,500	2,254	2,248	2,381	2,406	3,409	3,812
No. of courses given.	28	42	59	78	111	117	123	149	154

the omissions were not many. The catalogue prepared for this exhibition was afterwards thoroughly revised, the omitted pictures included, and the whole printed as a permanent record in the June number of the *QUARTERLY*. It is intended to continue this work until there shall be a complete catalogue of all the objects of art belonging to the University.

* * *

Since the last issue of the *QUARTERLY* the Columbia University Press has published a new volume in the *Studies in Comparative Literature*: "The French influence in English literature from the accession of Elizabeth to the Restoration," by Professor Alfred H. Upham of the English department of Miami University, and a volume in the *Studies in English*: "Gov-

Press Activity

ernment regulation of the Elizabethan drama," by Virginia C. Gildersleeve of the English department of Barnard College. Professor Upham's book, a volume of 560 pages, is the tenth number of the important series in Comparative Literature whose initial volume was Professor Spingarn's "History of literary criticism in the Renaissance," recently issued in a second revised and augmented edition. Miss Gildersleeve's book is number one of volume four of the second series of Studies in English, which correspond in form with the Germanic Studies and the Contributions to Oriental History and Philology, the initial number of which: "Sumerian hymns from cuneiform texts in the British Museum," by Frederick A. Vanderburgh, has lately appeared.

In the press at the present time, to appear early in the autumn, is a new volume in the Studies in Romance Philology and Literature: "Pierre le Tourneur," by Mary Gertrude Cushing of the Romance department of Mount Holyoke College. Pierre le Tourneur will be remembered as the author of the first complete translation of Shakspeare into French. No comprehensive account of his life and work has hitherto been written.

The last fiscal year of the Press, from the point of view of the number of volumes published and the number sold, was the most active in its history. The total number of volumes published that actually fell within the year which ended with April 30 was fifteen, besides eight others which were in process of manufacture at its close. The total number of volumes sold was 3224, as against 2510 in 1907. The grand total of volumes sold by the Press since the appearance of its first volume: "Classical studies in honour of Henry Drisler," in 1895, is 26,471 volumes.

* * *

It is a fortunate combination in which the man and the opportunity are fitted to each other. In a great university there are many opportunities, and it is no reflection upon anything except the usual course of human affairs, that there is not always a perfect fit between them and the man who meets them. Happily such misfits are the exception and not the rule, and the department of mechanical engineering is fortunate in being included within the rule. That department is the youngest of the departments of engineering instruction. Although much creative work of a high order had been accomplished in the

New Head of
Mechanical Engineer-
ing Department

department prior to Dr. Lucke's appointment as its head, there naturally remained much to be done. Mechanical engineering is one of the broadest and most important of the special fields of engineering, and in this day of great manufacturing industries and power developments of wide range and extraordinary magnitude, the educational training of mechanical engineers ought to be administered by one both profoundly grounded in theory as well as active in the affairs of that profession.

Charles E. Lucke was born in New York in 1876. After graduating from the College of the City of New York with the degree of B.S. in 1895, he pursued special studies both in Cornell University and at the University of the City of New York, where he received the degree of M.S. in 1898. Subsequently he continued his studies at Columbia University and took his doctor's degree in 1902. In 1903 he began his instruction work in Columbia University as instructor in the department of mechanical engineering. He afterwards was promoted to the grade of adjunct professor and in 1907 was appointed head of the department. The steady and even rapid advancement in his chosen line of work indicates Dr. Lucke's capacity both as an instructor and as an engineer.

There is probably no quality more needed in all professional engineering instruction than alert and vigorous treatment of such problems as are constantly arising in the administration of any department of an engineering school. The ideal instructor must be a thorough student both by taste and actual accomplishment. At the same time he must not confine himself to a mere sedentary pursuit of this most important part of his life work. He should be a man of force in his profession, recognized as an active participant in those fields of engineering in which he has laid his life work. This is a rare but by no means unknown combination, and it is fortunate for Columbia University that the present head of the department of mechanical engineering possesses it in such an eminent degree. In fact, the thoroughness and activity both as student and as an engineer which Dr. Lucke has evinced in his work are a certain promise of a highly successful development of the department of the University which has been intrusted to his care.

Among other important works which have been successfully performed by Dr. Lucke is his investigation for the Federal government regarding the fuel qualities of denatured alcohol. His wide consultation practice and other practical work in connection with gas engines

has already made him an authority in that important branch of mechanical engineering. He has been a frequent contributor to engineering literature in his special field and is already the author of two books on the gas engine and power generation.

* * *

The French Parliamentary Group for International Arbitration and the French International Peace Association joined forces in making within and without the Parliament a new demonstration of the Franco-American *entente cordiale*. A special session of the Parliamentary Group was held in the Chamber of Deputies on July 10, 1908, for the purpose of greeting President Butler as he passed through Paris. President Butler was introduced into the Chamber by a committee of senators and deputies, and placed at the right of the president of the group, M. d'Estournelles de Constant. After an address of welcome by the latter and in response to a cordial invitation, Dr. Butler delivered an address, which so pleased his hearers that, after he had left the Chamber, a motion was unanimously passed to the effect that it be printed and distributed to all the members of the group.

On the following day, July 11, the International Peace Association was in charge of the celebration, which took the form of a banquet "in honor of the American republics and of several of their eminent representatives who are at this moment at Paris." The president of the Association, M. d'Estournelles de Constant made a delightful address of welcome in which, among other things, he referred to the "brilliant services of Ambassador White in the cause of international peace," and the "eminent services of President Butler in the cause of national and general education," and thanked Dr. Butler for personal favors enjoyed upon his own recent trip to the United States, and for the serious efforts put forth in behalf of the American International Peace Association. Ambassador White was the next speaker. Later the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, delivered an address; and the series of toasts was concluded by Dr. Butler in an address that has since been published and circulated by the Association.

On September 3 President Butler delivered the first of a series of lectures on "American civilization" at the University of Copenhagen, his subject being "The American as a political type." The large auditorium was crowded and Dr. Butler was given an enthusiastic

reception, a special message of welcome being delivered in the name of the Rector by Professor Otto Jespersen.

* * *

The following letter addressed to the editor of the London *Times* and printed in its issue of August 20, will undoubtedly interest the readers of the QUARTERLY, not only by reason of the subject matter but also because it comes from the pen of one of our instructors, Professor Richard C. Maclaurin.

The many American students of English institutions will read with great interest the article in *The Times* of today under the title "A year among Americans." Your correspondent's strictures on the form of the elective system adopted by some of the universities, and more especially his condemnation of certain aspects of college athleticism, will, I think, meet with the hearty approval of the great majority of the college graduates in America. Nor will they be disposed to object to his generous statement that the American universities have elements of strength and greatness that the older English universities lack. It would have been extremely interesting to learn what, in your correspondent's judgment, those elements are. May I suggest as among the number the following, chosen somewhat at random:

1. The very liberal provision for all branches of study and the extent to which the colleges have rid themselves of the idea that culture comes exclusively from any one course. Cambridge is not illiberal in what she offers, but most of her more recently established triposes attract only a handful. In America almost every subject finds somewhere a large number of devotees; and it would require some research to discover which is the most popular.

2. The endeavor to keep pace with the actual needs of the day. By this I do not mean that "bread-and-butter" studies are wholly predominant, or that a narrow utilitarianism prevails. This common English view is simply false. I am glad to say that the best universities do not neglect those studies that play the leading parts in the older universities. Indeed, a very earnest endeavor is made to make such studies of living interest. At the same time they do not absorb all the intellectual energy of the American student, nor even the greater part of it. Modernism is in the saddle, and whatever may be the disadvantages of such a state of affairs, it interests thousands in the universities who would otherwise be apathetic, and makes it possible to provide liberally for the prosecution of all branches of learning.

3. Very great attention is paid to organization, and the administration of the universities is conducted on what are regarded as business-like methods. In most cases responsibility and power are centered in one man—the president—and, rightly or wrongly, he is thought to exercise the most powerful influence on the destinies of his college—

in striking contrast to the common view as to the average master of a college at Oxford or Cambridge. The president's is very far from being merely a position of dignified ease. He is expected to throw himself with true American energy into the task of advancing the interests of his college.

4. There is very little tendency to rest satisfied with laurels already won, or to trade largely on the achievements of the past. Those of us who have spent the early years of our manhood at Cambridge or Oxford will always readily acknowledge their unequaled charm and greatness; but, if we really know anything of the spirit that animates the best American colleges, we will agree with your correspondent that "it will be well for us if we prove as quick to see, as frank to admit, and as resolute to amend defects as they."

* * *

In a meeting of the Convocation of Oxford University held on May 12 of this year, the following decree with reference to students of our own University was promulgated:

Oxford Legislation

1. That any member of Columbia University, New York, who, having satisfied the examiners in elementary Greek for admission, shall also have *either* received the grade of B or higher for courses in Greek aggregating at least six points, *or* received the grade of C or higher for courses in Greek aggregating at least ten points, shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of Greek as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II. Sect. IX, "On students from foreign universities," cl. 11.

2. That any member of Columbia University, New York, who shall have pursued at that university a course of study extending over two years at the least and shall have completed at least seventy-two points towards the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science, including all the prescribed subjects, and shall have received throughout the grade of C or higher, shall be eligible for admission to the status and privileges of a foreign junior student.

3. That any member of Columbia University, New York, who shall have pursued at that university a course of study extending over three years at the least, and who shall have completed at least ninety-four points towards the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science, including all prescribed work, and shall have obtained *either* (a) third year or final general honors, *or* (b) the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science with final departmental or divisional honors, shall be eligible for admission to the status and privileges of a foreign senior student.

* * *

Oberlin College celebrated in the week from the nineteenth to the twenty-fifth of June the seventy-fifth anniversary of her foundation.

The exercises, which were participated in by the whole student body and a large number of visiting alumni and guests, included the dedication of two new buildings, the Carnegie Library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and the Finney Memorial Chapel, the presentation of various class memorials, class reunions, two public concerts, and an oratorio by the Musical Union, performances of three Shaksperian plays in the open air under the trees of the campus, an illumination and student pageant, and an alumni dinner in a mammoth tent at which three thousand people—alumni, alumnae, and invited guests—were present. A series of conferences, on Secondary Education, Theological Education, Musical Education, College Education, and Civics, at which papers were read by some of the best known men and women of the country, were an interesting and permanently important part of the celebration. At the commencement exercises, in the new chapel, on the last day of the festivities, the commencement address was delivered by Samuel W. McCall, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, on the "Conservative function of the American scholar in politics." Columbia University was represented at the celebration by Professor William H. Carpenter, who was one of the delegates from some sixty institutions of learning in all parts of the country.

Oberlin enters upon the last quarter of her century with the traditions of seventy-five years of extraordinary activity and usefulness, an excellent equipment to do her chosen line of work, a large and continually increasing number of students, and a loyal body of alumni. The celebration of an anniversary of this kind is not in any case essentially a retrospect, but much more an object lesson in present vigor and prospective strength in the light of their historical development. Viewed from this standpoint, Oberlin should round out her first century with a record, even more notable than any she has yet achieved, of the effective use of an opportunity.

* * *

Professor Brander Matthews represented the University at the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., on June 9 and 10, and

Miscellaneous Items Professor James C. Egbert served as official representative of Columbia at the installation of the Rev. John M. Thomas, the newly elected president of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., on June 24.

Dean George W. Kirchwey of the School of Law received the degree of doctor of laws, *honoris causa*, from Yale University, New York University, and the University of Cincinnati at the June commencements of these institutions, while Professor F. T. Baker of Teachers College received the honorary degree of doctor of letters from Dickinson College, from which he graduated in 1885. Charles C. Trowbridge was awarded the degree of Sc.D., *honoris causa*, by his *alma mater*, Trinity College (Conn.), on June 24, 1908, and Professor Richard C. Maclaurin received the same degree from Cambridge University, England.

* * *

Columbia's famous yew trees on either side of the approach to the library are well known and deservedly so, for they are the finest specimens of the grand English yews in this part of the country.

Columbia's Yew Trees When brought to America way back in the last century they were set out on the grounds later occupied by the Bloomingdale Asylum, and when Columbia University purchased the property these two yew trees, the only survivors of the original six, were moved to their present positions. Wordsworth, in one of his poems expresses his admiration for the yew as:

A living thing
Produced too slowly ever to decay,
Of form and aspect too magnificent
To be destroyed.

Exchange

* * *

On this acropolis the city's noise
Columbia University Seems nothing, and its tumult faint and far;
Library A sanctuary this of noble joys,
Whose portals ope to heaven
and every star.

John Russel Hayes, in *The Library Journal*

UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

April meeting.—*Resolved*, that the Constitution of the Board of Student Representatives, as amended, be approved by the Council and promulgated by the President.

Resolved, that the required number of printed copies of dissertations to be delivered to the Registrar be reduced from 150 to 100.

Resolved, that the evil of inconsistency in the valuation of credentials from other institutions by different authorities of the University can best be remedied, for the present, by constant intercommunication and cooperation between the deans of the several non-professional graduate faculties and the authorities of Teachers College.

Resolved, that in the opinion of the University Council the University should not confer the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. on recommendation of the School of Design in the Faculty of Fine Arts until this School shall be able to offer a more extended scheme of instruction.

The election of the following additional delegates to the Council for three years from July 1, 1908, was recorded: Columbia College: Professor Calkins; Faculty of Philosophy: Professor Woodbridge.

The report of the committee on fellowships for the academic year 1908-09 (see June QUARTERLY) was adopted.

A committee of three, consisting of Professor Munroe Smith, Dean Lambert and Dean Goetze, was appointed to report, in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed by the faculty of the College, on the question of extending to undergraduates coming from other institutions the privilege of electing courses in the professional schools and counting the same both for a collegiate and a professional degree.

May meeting.—The President reported that since the last meeting of the Council he had appointed the following committees in the University: Committee on the award of the Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fellowship:

Professor Nichols (chairman)—term to expire in 1913

Professor Cattell—term to expire in 1911

Professor Pupin—term to expire in 1912

Professor J. L. R. Morgan—term to expire in 1910

Professor Sever—term to expire in 1909.

Committee on the reception and academic work of Professor Dr. Penck, Kaiser Wilhelm Professor-elect:

Professor Kemp (chairman), Professor Hallock, Professor Sloane, Professor Dodge, and Professor Shotwell.

Committee to consider the possibility of closer relationship between Columbia College and Barnard College and the secondary schools of New York and vicinity:

Professor McCrea (chairman), Professor Shotwell, Professor Beard, Professor Page, Miss Dederer, Miss Gildersleeve, the secretary of the University, and the registrar of the University.

Committee to consider the possibility of closer relationship between Columbia College, Barnard College and the Schools of Applied Science and the Horace Mann School:

Principal Prettyman (chairman), Professor Dutton, Dean Van Amringe, Professor H. B. Mitchell, Dean Goetze, Professor Lucke, Acting Dean Brewster, and Professor Cole.

Committee to consider criticisms which have been made upon the date of Commencement, as now fixed:

Dean Van Amringe (chairman), Dean Goetze, Professor Sever, Professor Hervey, and the secretary of the University.

Resolved, that a committee of nine members of the University Council, to be selected by the President, be appointed to take into account the whole state of the University, and to make report thereof to the Council not later than its December meeting, 1908, together with such recommendations as the committee may judge wise and proper, and that this committee be empowered to require the presence of any officer of the University before it to give such information concerning the subjects of this inquiry as may be within his knowledge.

The President appointed as the

Special Committee of Nine the following members of the Council: Dean Burgess (chairman), Professor Munroe Smith, Dean Kirchwey, Professors G. R. Carpenter, Calkins, Keyser, Dean Lambert, Dean Goetze, Professor Cushing.

Resolved, that the academic calendar for the year 1908-09 be amended by placing the date of Commencement on the first Wednesday of June (June 2) and by fixing the day for the beginning of the examinations on Monday of the second week preceding (May 17).

The Drisler fellowship in classical philology having been made vacant by the resignation of the recent appointee, the fellowship was awarded to Hubert McNeill Poteat, A.B., Wake Forest College 1906; candidate for A.M., 1908.

The election of the following additional delegates to the Council for three years from July 1, 1908, was recorded:

Faculty of Law: Professor Cushing; Faculty of Medicine: Professor Starr; Faculty of Applied Science: Professor Bogert; Faculty of Political Science: Professor Seligman; Faculty of Pure Science: Professor Nichols; Faculty of Fine Arts: Professor Hamlin; Barnard College: Professor Crampton; Teachers College: Professor D. E. Smith, to succeed Professor Lodge, whose term expires June 30, 1908, and Professor Dodge.

Resolved, that for the present standing order of the constitution of the Committee on Higher Degrees there be substituted a new standing order, to wit: that this Committee shall consist of seven members of the University Council to be appointed annually from the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science and Fine Arts. The Committee for the year 1908-09 was constituted as follows: Faculty of Political Science: Dean Burgess, Professor Munroe Smith; Faculty of Philosophy: Dean Perry, Professor G. R. Carpenter; Faculty of Pure Science: Dean Hallock, Professor Keyser; Faculty of Fine Arts: Acting Dean Wheeler.

The following scholarships were awarded for 1908-09:

PRESIDENT'S UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

Ralph Curtiss Benedict, Syracuse, N. Y., botany; Albert Clarence Boyle, Jr.,

Salt Lake City, Utah, geology; Burton Warren Kendall, Gardner, Mass., physics; Almon Wheeler Lauber, George School, Pa., history; Edward Henry Lewinski, New York City, political economy; James Insley Osborne, Crawfordsville, Ind., English; Henry John Skipp, Hamilton, N. Y., Germanic languages; Rupert Taylor, Jonesboro, Ark., English.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

Colin Cuthbert Alexander, Darlington, S. C., English; Henry Blumberg, Brooklyn, New York, mathematics; Mitchell Bennett Barrett, Lineville, Ala., modern European history; Henry Stimson Gilbertson, Oakland, Cal., history; Joseph Isaac Gorfinkle, Dorchester, Mass., Semitics; Gordon Harwood Graves, Richmond, Ind., mathematics; Charles Joseph Hilkey, Lyndon, Kansas, political science; Alexander Holtzoff, New York City, history; Frederick Hornstein, Chicago, Ill., philosophy; Edward Calvin Kendall, South Norwalk, Conn., chemistry; George Walter Kessler, Sac City, Iowa, political science; Louis Levine, New York City, sociology; Darwin Oliver Lyon, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., psychology; Henry Howard Marvin, Grinnell, Iowa, physics; John Harold Morecroft, Syracuse, N. Y., electrical engineering; Seymour Paul, Harrisburg, Va., political science; Daniel Crehange Rosenthal, Syracuse, N. Y., Romance languages; Aaron Franklin Shull, New Carlisle, Ohio, zoology; Carl Clinton Van Doren, Urbana, Ill., English; James Gordon Ward, El Dorado Springs, Mo., political economy and finance.

CURTIS SCHOLARSHIPS

May Allinson, Champaign, Ill., American history; Mabel Emma Browne, Brooklyn, New York, mathematics; Gertrude Louise Cannon, New York City, botany; Helen Josephine Harvitt, Brooklyn, New York, Romance languages.

JOHN D. JONES SCHOLARSHIP

David Day Whitney, East Brookfield, Vt., zoology.

Nomination of the Faculty of Columbia College for the

WILLIAM MITCHELL FELLOWSHIP

Irving Comeo Demarest, Hackensack, N. J., Greek.

STUDENT LIFE

The prize of the **Alumni Association** given annually to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class was awarded at Commencement to Fred Hamilton Rindge, Jr. The **Chanler Historical Prize** was won by Paul William Henry Windels, and the **John Dash Van Beuren, Jr., Prize in Mathematics** by Paul Weaver. In the College final departmental honors in chemistry were awarded to Michael Heidelberg and L. J. San, and general honors to G. J. Bagley, E. M. Borchardt, Clement S. Brainin, Irving C. Demarest, F. A. Higgins, J. L. Kantor, A. E. Lobbeck, F. H. Rindge, Jr., Gaillard S. Rogers, L. J. San, and Joseph Steiner. Highest final general honors were secured by Alfred Herrmann, Alexander Holtzoff and Walter B. Woodbury.

In the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry **Illig Medals** were awarded to L. M. Jones, H. A. Thomas and E. C. Jones, while the graduating class in mechanical engineering chose George E. Crawley as the recipient of the **Darling Prize**. The **McKim Fellowship** in architecture was won by W. L. Bottomley, B.S. 1906. In the School of Political

Science the **Toppan Prize** in constitutional law was awarded to E. McC. Sait, and the **James Gordon Bennett Prize** in political science to E. M. Borchardt.

In Barnard College the **Kohn Mathematical Prize** was won by Mabel L. Peterson, and the **Herman Botanical Prize** by Helene M. Boas. Final departmental honors in mathematics were awarded to Mabel L. Peterson, Louise M. Tattershall and Marian Wilson, and in zoology to Mary C. Axt and Elizabeth F. Fox. First-year honors in geology were given to Elsie Smith and Edna R. Scales, and second-year honors in the same subject to Frances M. Ingalls. Third-year honors in Latin were awarded to Alice G. Jaggard, second-year honors in mathematics to Etta A. Waite, and third-year honors in the same subject to Mary C. Demarest. General honors were secured by Dora Askowith, Dorothea Eltzner, Elizabeth F. Fox, Florence J. Mastin, Marguerite C. Newland, Mabel L. Peterson, Helen I. Veith, Florence M. Wolff, and Jennie M. Young, while highest final general honors were won by Evelyn Blunt MacDonald.

ATHLETICS

Although no records were broken on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie on June 27, the race for the 'varsity eights in the intercollegiate regatta was the prettiest ever seen on that course, and the victory of Syracuse over Columbia by fifteen feet was well won. Cornell was a little less than a length back, while Pennsylvania and Wisconsin were far behind, completely out-rowed—Wisconsin because she set a pace at the beginning of the contest which she could not carry through the four miles, and Pennsylvania because her stroke is not the kind that wins. Cornell won the freshman race with a crew that had things all its own way, Syracuse being second and Columbia third, while Syracuse won the fours, as Cornell ran into the line-post, when three lengths in front and a certain winner, barring accidents;

Columbia being second because Pennsylvania fouled her just below the mile post and was disqualified.

When the time came for the 'varsity the Hudson River was like a mill pond. Not a ripple disturbed the surface, scarcely a breath of air was stirring, and the water had no motion to it. The tide was absolutely slack, and positions at the start were equal for all the five eights engaged in the contest. The crews were a little slow in getting to the line, so it was not until twelve minutes past five before the referee's pistol broke the silence. Columbia was first to catch the water, but she did not hold the lead long, for Wisconsin, at forty-two strokes to the minute, forged to the front in the first minute.

Wisconsin was evidently determined to show the way, no matter

what it cost, no matter how the strength was taken out of the crew with that awful stroke, better fitted for a quarter-mile sprint than the long four miles which lay between the boats and the finish. Pennsylvania, too, wanted the lead, so close in shore the pair hit it up until it seemed to onlookers as if they would row their hearts out at the outset. Far out in the river was Syracuse, with a lower stroke than had been expected, losing little in spite of the driving of the inshore crews, while between them and the shore were Cornell and Columbia, neither flustered in the least, but rowing a long steady stroke which was eating up the water almost as fast as the higher stroke of the others, and waiting patiently for the last mile.

At the half Pennsylvania dug a little harder, and as the crews flashed past the post she was leading by a trifle, Syracuse was almost on level terms with Wisconsin, while Columbia and Cornell were on even terms behind. There was mighty little difference between them, however, for a boat's length would have covered the bows of all five shells. Through the next half-mile there was little change in the boats. Inshore Pennsylvania was holding her lead over Wisconsin, which was about on level terms with Syracuse far out in the river, while Cornell and Columbia were pulling their long, swinging stroke, their bodies moving in perfect unison—form, power, and watermanship being perfect. Syracuse, too, was showing beautiful oarsmanship, but the other two were beginning to labor.

A roar came from the Syracuse car as the two-mile mark was passed. No one knew just what had happened, but there was that patched bow of the Syracuse eight in front of Pennsylvania. There had been no sprinting, but the eight had assumed the lead. Then came Columbia's turn. There was no higher stroke set, no change in the beautiful rhythm of the crew, but steadily the shell went up, and at the two and a half miles she was in second place, but only ten feet in front of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, while Cornell seemed to be having all she wanted to do to keep up in the

procession, three-quarters of a length away. As Columbia was only fifteen feet in the rear of Syracuse, the length of a shell would have contained the five as it did at the beginning, but it was plainly evident that Wisconsin was nearly through, for her form was growing ragged, while the snap which had marked the Pennsylvania stroke was nearly gone, and the boat was beginning to lag between strokes.

Down to the bridge the boats sped, and, just before the three-mile mark was reached, the Wisconsin stroke collapsed, and then number two had enough of it, and down in the boat they went. It was only for an instant, however, for they were up and at their work again, but not with that heart-breaking forty-two, or anything like it. Pennsylvania, too, began to fall back, and as they went under the bridge, Syracuse had that fifteen feet still, while Cornell was coming faster, putting more power into the stroke, but setting it no higher.

Then began the trial. Syracuse and Columbia well out in the river and Cornell well in shore were sprinting for dear life. Now Syracuse would gain a little, and then Columbia would get it back again, while all the while Cornell was slowly creeping up on the pair, the trio all showing perfect watermanship, in spite of the pace they were setting, while far in the rear were Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, struggling to keep out of last place. Stroke for stroke, the three leaders came down through the lane of yachts at the finish. The nose of Columbia's shell was at No. 4 in the Syracuse boat, and Cornell was gaining an inch at a time. Nearing the end, the Blue and White stroke dug a little harder and ate up a little of the lead of Syracuse, but not enough, for when the crew from the Salt City drove the nose of their boat across the line, the Columbia shell was fifteen feet behind, about where it had been for a mile, while Cornell had crept up within a little than a length, and the others were nowhere.

Nothing could have been better than the work of the three leaders. Not once in the whole four miles did a man falter. Not once was there a lapse from perfect watermanship, rhythmic swing, and steady, level

stroke. Not a man was out of the boat, not a man shirked his work, never was the stroke set high, even in the last desperate struggle. Not one of the stroke oarsmen lost his nerve. Not a splash was to be seen. Not once in the four miles was the stroke clipped at the end. It was as fine an exhibition of the art of rowing as could well be imagined, and it shone all the more in contrast with the high, bucketing stroke of Wisconsin, which broke down the crew at the end of three miles, and the sharp dig at the beginning and the clipping at the end of Pennsylvania.

The twenty-four oarsmen were perfectly trained in mind and body. They had learned their lesson well, and to Ten Eyck of Syracuse, Rice of Columbia, and Courtney of Cornell high praise is due, and to the men who rowed equal commendation should be given for learning so well their lesson. The best crew won beyond question, the second best crew was second, and the third best third. No one who saw the contest will ever forget it. None of the beaten crews has cause to complain. There was no opportunity for ifs and buts. Nothing marred the completeness of the victory. Almost equal honor rested with the second and third crews. It was worth while to be in such a struggle. As a matter of record the times of the three races are appended:

'Varsity eight-oared shells—Syracuse, 19 minutes 34½ seconds; Columbia, 19 minutes, 35½ seconds; Cornell, 19 minutes, 39 seconds; Pennsylvania, 19 minutes, 52½ seconds; Wisconsin, 20 minutes, 43½ seconds.

Freshman eight-oared shells—Cornell, 9 minutes, 29½ seconds; Syracuse, 9 minutes, 36½ seconds; Columbia, 9 minutes, 43 seconds; Wisconsin, 9 minutes, 55½ seconds; Pennsylvania, 10 minutes, 42 seconds.

'Varsity four-oared shells—Syracuse, 10 minutes, 52½ seconds; Columbia, 11 minutes, 6½ seconds; Pennsylvania, 10

minutes, 57½ seconds (disqualified); Cornell did not finish.

Syracuse won the four easily. Cornell had the lead of three clear lengths at the mile, but ran into a stake-float and stopped. Syracuse, Columbia, and Pennsylvania were on practically level terms at the time, and a minute later Pennsylvania steered into Columbia and both had to stop rowing, Syracuse in the meantime taking an unbeatable lead. Pennsylvania got clear of the tangle first and finished in second place, but was placed third by the referee. What would have happened on a clear course after Cornell's accident is doubtful.

Cornell was an easy victor in the freshman race, with a crew averaging 22½ years, while Syracuse averaged 20½ and Columbia 18½. Pretty old freshmen, when it is considered that the only 'varsity crews which reached that age were Cornell, 22½, and Wisconsin, 22½ years.

In the gentlemen's (substitutes') fours, rowed on June 26 as a curtain-raiser, Columbia won in 7 minutes, 32 seconds, Cornell was second in 7 minutes, 34 seconds, while Pennsylvania was hopelessly last in 7 minutes, 58 seconds.

The Columbia crews were boated as follows:

'Varsity Eight: Bow—Snevily, 2—Jordan, 3—Keator, 4—Saunders, 5—Renshaw, 6—Ryan, 7—Starbuck, stroke—Cerussi, coxswain—Winslow; average weight, 164, average height, 6 feet ½ inch.

'Varsity Four: Bow—Spalding, 2—Dellenbaugh, 3—Von Saltza, 4—Murphy; average weight, 172, average height, 6 feet 1 inch.

Freshman Eight: Bow—Kinney, 2—Herbert, 3—Pitt, 4—Lovejoy, 5—Ransom, 6—Miller, 7—Phillips, stroke—Gatch, coxswain—Eddison. average weight, 160, average height, 5 feet 11 inches.

C. P. S.

THE ALUMNI

Columbia University Club

A large number of the members of the Club and their guests occupied two special trains of parlor-cars chartered for the Club and special cars on the observation train at the Poughkeepsie Regatta on June 27. One of the trains was filled with parties including ladies and two dining cars were attached to each section.

The arrangements, which were under the direction of John T. Conover '98, chairman of the entertainment committee, were as usual well carried out and in addition to a pleasant excursion to the races, the occasion furnished an opportunity for an enthusiastic reunion of the alumni.

By the courtesy of the Princeton Club the privileges of the latter club were extended to the members of the Columbia University Club during the week June 16 to 24. The Princeton Club now occupies a commodious building on the north side of Gramercy Park, including what was the former Stanford White house. The presence of the Princeton Club as neighbors is thoroughly appreciated by the members of the Columbia University Club and there is thus added a further guarantee that the character of the neighborhood will be maintained.

The Club contemplates the building of an extension to the Club House to include an additional dining room, squash courts and possibly bedrooms, in the rear of its present building. The building committee, appointed by the Governors, has established a competition for the purpose of selecting an architect for this work. All architects and engineers who are members of the Club have been invited to compete, and members may if they desire associate with themselves Columbia men who do not belong to the Club. The requirements outlined in the programme of the competition were as follows: The extension is to be constructed of brick and the exterior design should harmonize as far as possible with the present building. The rear building now occupied by the present squash courts is to be removed

and an extension is to be built over all the space in the rear of the main building. The basement should contain the kitchen and necessary service rooms, and servants' entrance, with a steward's office adjoining, and a servants' dining room. A cellar must be provided under the whole building, but need not be shown on the drawings. The first floor should contain a dining-room of the largest proportions which the space permits, with windows and skylights so arranged that it can be opened widely in summer. Above the dining-room should be additional stories containing two squash courts, each 16 feet by 32 feet in size and not less than 15 feet in height, with a visitors' gallery and an adequate dressing room and baths, and with such extra room for fencing and the like as space will permit. Provision should be made for the erection *at some future time* of four or five additional stories above the squash courts, and provision for such additional stories should be made in the plan for the construction of the building. The additional stories should contain five or six bedrooms on each floor, with the usual toilet arrangements. All drawings and statements referring to the competition should be sent to the Club, addressed to the building committee and marked "Plans for extension to Club House," not later than 2 p. m. on October 1, 1908, after which date no drawings will be received.

The building committee consists of Gustavus T. Kirby, John B. Pine, Kenneth M. Murchison, Robert S. Woodward, Jr., and John T. Conover.

The Governors of the Club, at a meeting held June 9, 1908, passed the following resolutions in reference to the competition:

Be it resolved: That the said programme be and by this resolution is ratified and approved, and further, that the building committee be authorized and empowered to submit such programme for the purposes therein indicated, and thereafter to select as and for the design for the extension to the Club House such plans sub-

mitted in the competition which to it seem best suited for the purpose of the Club; and

Be it further resolved: That after the selection of such plans and the award thereupon to the successful competitor, the building committee report to the Governors the result of their consideration, together with the plans selected and the name of the competitor to whom the award has been rendered, and the approximate cost of the proposed extension. The committee then to await further authority and instructions from the Governors relative to the erection of said building. And

Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be annexed to the programme of the competition submitted to the architects and made a part thereof.

Alumni Council

The following letter was sent to the members of the various local alumni associations over the signature of Dean Van Amringe, chairman of the Alumni Council, under date of June 30:

"The *Alumni Council* was organized in 1895, as an executive committee, to bring into closer relations the alumni and the University, to disseminate knowledge of the equipment, the varied activities and the progress of the University, and, by these and other means, to promote the interests of the University and of all its schools. As a result of its efforts thirty-eight alumni associations have been organized in twenty-two different States, and one foreign country (China); and during the past five years the Council has been represented by an officer of the University at the annual meetings of all these associations except the last named.

"The work of the Council has been so beneficial in every way, to both the University and the alumni, that it should be systematized and extended. For the purpose of enlarging it and of putting it upon a more advantageous basis, the President of the University has offered, and the Council has gladly accepted, a room in East Hall on the University grounds, to be used as an office, in which may be

kept records of alumni and former students, and a card catalogue of their addresses, and which may serve also as a headquarters for visiting alumni, as a clearing house for alumni activities, and, in general, as a bureau of information on all matters pertaining to the alumni and their *alma mater*.

"Mr. Van Sinderen, after many years of faithful service, has, because of the increased and increasing labors of the secretaryship, resigned as secretary of the Council, and Professor Rudolf Tombo, Jr., has been chosen to succeed him. Doctor Tombo, while continuing in his professorial duties, will, after the first of July, have charge of the alumni office. His position as secretary of the Council, as well as managing editor of the *UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY* and secretary of the committee in charge of the General Catalogue, is such as to give him exceptional facilities for obtaining and imparting information on all University and alumni matters; and the alumni are invited to make use of the alumni office, and are urged to co-operate, individually and through their associations, with the Council and its secretary in every practicable way."

The "Early Eighties"

Over one hundred members of the "Early Eighties," the organization which was formed last winter of the classes of '80, '81, '82, '83 and '84, gathered at the University on Commencement Day and took part in the exercises. The class of '83, which celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, were the hosts of the organization at their rooms in the Faculty Club. The representatives of the classes of '80, '81, '82 and '84, led by Alumni Marshals Livingston and Demorest followed the class of '83 in the academic procession, and occupied the place of honor beside that class at the dedicatory exercises of the torchères after the commencement exercises.

The organization also kept together as nearly as possible at the alumni luncheon, and at the baseball game occupied a "box" of bleachers at the western end of the grand stand, where they cheered lustily at short intervals under the leadership of a recent graduate. In the evening a large number of the organization visited the various

class dinners, held at and near the University, and after visiting the '98 circus in a body, they adjourned to a fraternity house near the campus to finish a strenuous but happy day.

The Early Eighties occupied a special parlor car on the Columbia University Club special train to the Poughkeepsie boat races, and were grouped together on one of the observation-cars, which was decorated with College colors. The singing on this car was a special feature and was continued all the way to New York.

It is understood that the following five classes are considering the advisability of likewise forming an association, and that plans for the organization of the "Early Nineties" are well under way.

California Alumni Association

A very pleasant informal evening was spent on July 2 with Professor Calvin Thomas of the department of Germanic languages, who lectured at the summer session of the University of California. Among the alumni present were W. S. Noyes, T. F. Trenor, Dr. J. R. Clark, Dr. F. B. Carpenter, Dr. J. C. Shafter, Dr. John C. Spencer, and the Rev. Bernard Kaplan.

Alumni Representation

In addition to the Alumni Associations mentioned in the June issue (pp. 312 and 313), resolutions approving the proposed plan for the nomination of alumni trustees as set forth in the report of the Committee on Alumni Representation, dated March 30, 1908, have been passed by the following local associations or their standing committees: Western New York, Wisconsin, Kansas City, Washington, China, Michigan, Nebraska, Madison, Wis., Virginia, North Carolina, St. Louis, Tennessee, Indiana, Louisiana, Western Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, and Northern Ohio (Cleveland). In Minnesota the question was submitted to a postal card vote and the replies were unanimously in favor of the plan. The secretary of this association writes as follows: "I personally have desired some more personal connection between our alumni and the University, but I did not imagine that we might ever hope for

direct representation on the board. It is a move in the right direction. In the few years I have been here I can observe a distinct growth of personal interest among our alumni in Columbia and all that she stands for. . . . We had one third of all the Columbia men in this State at our dinner last winter. . . . I can assure you of the hearty support of the Minnesota contingent for alumni representation and for Columbia."

News of the Classes

1872C.—Sidney G. Ashmore, A.M. 1875, L. H. D. Hobart 1877, professor of the Latin language and literature in Union College, has recently edited "*P. Terenti Afri Comoediae*" and dedicated the volume to Mortimer Lamson Earle, A.B. '86.

1879S.—N. L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden, has completed a work on "North American trees," which was published last spring by Henry Holt & Co.

1885C.—An article by Robert C. Kemp, M.D. '89, entitled "Remarks on milk-free fluid diet and rectal irrigations in typhoid fever" appeared in the *Medical Record* of June 20, and has been reprinted by William Wood & Company of New York.

1887S.—George S. Rice, E.M., who is well known in Chicago and in the coal industry of the west, has laid aside his independent work as consulting and mining engineer to accept a desirable position with the technological branch of the United States Geological Survey. Mr. Rice has been in Europe during the summer in furtherance of the work in which he will be engaged. His work will be divided, half of it in connection with the experimental tests being conducted at the experiment station in Pittsburgh, and the other half in connection with the study of coal in the western interior field. After graduation from the Columbia School of Mines Mr. Rice went at once to Colorado, and after some engineering work there, entered the service of the Colorado Fuel Company, which was later incorporated into the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and remained with that Company until 1891. He then went to Iowa and located at Ottumwa,

connected with the Whitebreast Fuel Company as mining engineer. In 1897 he came to Chicago with the same company, and in 1898 opened the Cardiff mines for the Cardiff Coal Company, acting as general superintendent of the company until 1907. For the past ten years he has been doing outside consulting work in various parts of the country, and a year ago went into the general consulting practice, establishing an independent office in the First National Bank Building, Chicago. Mr. Rice has always shown a warm interest in the Illinois Alumni Association and served as its secretary for several years.

1888C.—The twenty-fourth annual dinner of the class of '88, and the twentieth since graduation, was held at the Columbia University Club on the evening of January 30, 1908, and proved to be one of the most successful and enjoyable dinners the class has ever had. Twenty-six members were present, three were absent on sick leave, and seven, who had signified their intention of being present, were unexpectedly prevented from coming. The center of the table was adorned by a large Jack Horner pie in blue and white, which contained appropriate gifts for all present. The old '88 banner, which first appeared at the Sophomore theater party, hung above the mantel, and the '88 School of Mines Alumni Baseball Toby, which as the result of three successive victories is now the permanent property of '88 Arts, was on exhibition. Considerable interest was shown in a class scrap book prepared by the secretary, Mr. Powell, and containing photographs, programmes, newspaper clippings and other documents relating to the activities of the class and its individual members from Freshman year to the present time. On the afternoon of Commencement Day, May 27, the class held its annual reunion in Room 501, Hamilton Hall, and a majority of the members present afterwards attended the Columbia-Pennsylvania ball game.

1891M.—An article by Cyrus J. Strong, M.D., on "A milk-free diet in typhoid fever" appeared in the *Medical Record* for June 20, and has been reprinted by William Wood & Company.

1893C.—The class of '93 College had the largest gathering of members on Commencement Day that has occurred since its decennial, some twenty men being present at various times during the day. The long-distance honors were awarded to Kingsley, who came from Rutland, Vermont. The alumni luncheon and baseball game were well attended and in the evening a dinner was held in University Hall. This was attended by Hopkins, Keating, Kingsley, Shepherd, Helman, Stout, Terhune, Brainerd, Underhill, Hervey, Wade, Appleton, Lefferts, Olcott, Johnson, and Timpson and at its conclusion the class joined the general reunion of alumni gathered on South Field. While the reunion was the fifteenth since the graduation of the class, there were no special features, as these are being reserved for the annual dinner of the class, which will take place at the Columbia University Club on the evening of Saturday, December 5. At this dinner it is planned to secure the attendance of practically all the surviving members of the class—for death has made unusual inroads into Ninety-three—and especially of those men residing out of town. Stephen H. Keating is engaged in revising and bringing down to date the class history, and this volume will be published in time for distribution at the dinner.—During the Spring Max J. Bernheim, who is engaged in the practice of law, has been married.—Floyd Appleton on May 31 celebrated the tenth anniversary of his rectorship of St. Clements Church, Brooklyn. Several of his classmates were present in academic robes and occupied seats in the choir.—W. J. Littel, U. S. N., has been commissioned pay-inspector in the U. S. Navy.

1894C.—Joseph P. Grace was married on August 1 at Phoenix Lodge, Westbury, L. I., to Miss Janet Macdonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blair Macdonald.

1895S.—Percival Robert Moses, E. E., announces the removal of his offices to the Monolith Building, 43-45 West 34th Street, New York.

1896C.—George Philip Bryant is teaching English in the Abet School at Cairo, Egypt.

1896L.—William B. Crowell, who has been assistant corporation counsel, has been appointed legal adviser to the mayor by Mayor McClellan.

1897S.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently handed down an important decision relative to the transportation of explosives. The case was brought by the Masurite Explosive Company, of which Fred. L. M. Masury is president, against several railroads, T. Ludlow Chrystie, '92C., appearing for the complainant. The defendants were ordered to cease charging for the transportation of masurite the first class rate in carloads in what is known as Official Classification and double first class rate in less than carload in said classification, and to put certain reduced charges in force for the transportation of this explosive, experts having testified that masurite could not be exploded by ordinary concussion and that it could be burned up without explosion.

1898C.—Arthur B. DeYoung won the tennis singles and paired with Harry Elias, the doubles championship at the annual tournament at the Deal (N. J.) Casino in August.

1898S.—Henry B. Machen, C.E., assistant engineer in the New York City Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has been in charge of the laying of the mains for the new high pressure fire service.

1899C.—The class attended the recent Commencement exercises in fair numbers and with particular interest in the celebration by the class of '98 of their decennial. '99 had no special program at its Commencement reunion, but there was an excellent attendance at the baseball game and the '98-1908 circus, between which events an informal dinner was held at the Claremont. All the members of the class were particularly impressed by the success of the baseball game and it was hoped that this feature could be perpetuated as a fixed part of the Commencement Day program. The committee on the class decennial, to be celebrated next spring, was appointed at Commencement and has begun active preparations for that event. The membership of the committee is as follows: Ernest A. Car-

dozo, Frank S. Hackett, George S. Hellman, Otto H. Hinck, Frederick K. Seward, James D. Pell, George Ehret, Jr., William A. Bradley, Bernard M. L. Ernst, John Marcus, A. A. Fowler, *ex officio*.

1899L.—J. Nelson Frierson, for several years lecturer at the Buffalo Law School, was, on June 9, 1908, elected professor of law in the law school maintained by the University of South Carolina, located at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. He has accepted the position, and will enter upon the discharge of his new duties in September.

1902C.—The sixth annual commencement reunion of the class was made a more than usually festive occasion by the adoption of a distinctive costume, nearly all of the men who attended the dinner appearing in the garb of Pierrots. The class had a good representation at the alumni luncheon, and the following men attended the dinner held in the Commons in the evening, later repairing to the circus: G. C. Atkins, Bradley, Budington, Carey, Colie, Dana, Fitch, Glenney, Halstead, Harper, A. G. Hays, Heroy, Hincks, Holland, Hutten, Iglehart, Jackson, de Kay, Pell, Potter, Prince, Rose, Ryttenberg, Stratford and Schuster, as well as three men from 1902 Science. It should be understood that the same costumes are to be worn at Commencement for several years, or as long as they last, and the men who did not get them this year will have an opportunity to do so in 1909.—Humiston, Olcott and Hincks have taken a suite of offices in the City Investing Building.—Budington has opened an office of his own at 32 Nassau Street.—Lyle Evans Mahan, LL.B. and A.M., 1904, announces the opening of an office for the general practice of the law in the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street, New York.—The latest weddings in the class are those of Harold Hays and Harry L. Parr. The latest members to announce their engagements are Arthur Hays and Holland.

1903C.—1903 College held its fifth anniversary dinner on Commencement Day in the Peacock Room at *Murray's*. Through the able efforts of the committee, McCollom, O'Loughlin,

Bartholomew, Earle, Lefferts, Hoyt and Dodge, about fifty men were present. Among them were several from out of town. The increased interest was a great encouragement to the officers. Fred Seaman, one of our transient members, and Megrue assisted in the entertainment. President Dodge urged more of the men to come out to the alumni luncheon on Commencement Day next year. Unique costumes were provided for all present to wear at the Circus.—Few changes have been reported in the occupations of the men for the last year. Marriages have become so common that space is lacking for separate notices.

1903L.—Wyllis Pomeroy Baxter announces the formation of a co-partnership with Fletcher G. Crane for the general practice of law under the firm name of Baxter & Crane, with offices at 49 Wall Street.

1903S.—Howard Richards, Jr., formerly secretary of Earl Hall, now teaching in Boone College, Wuchang, China, was a guest of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill in August. Mr. Richards is engaged in famine relief work in China, and came to Oyster Bay to interest the people of the town as well as the President in educational work in that country.

1904C.—The class held its annual Commencement reunion and banquet on the evening of May 27, at Pabst Hall, about 25 members of the class being present, including such long-distance comers as Grant Knauff from Cleveland, Tenn., and William A. Aery from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. The class meeting was held while the banquet was in progress, and certain class business transacted. In the evening, the class proceeded as a body to the campus, and joined in the regular Commencement night celebration.—The second issue of the 1904 *Class Bulletin* duly made its appearance some time ago, and it is planned to continue to issue it annually hereafter.—Walter G. C. Otto was married on April 2, 1908, at Hoboken, N. J., to Miss Louise Johanna Eppens, of Hoboken, and is now living at 247 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.—J. Harris B. Hedinger was married on June 3, 1908, to Miss Anna Byxbie Noble, of New York City.—Clinton H. Blake, Jr., was married on June 10,

1908, at New York City, to Miss Margaret Duryee Coe, of Englewood, N. J.—D. Earle Burchell, A.M. 1905, who has been connected with the School of Commerce of the University of Wisconsin for several years, has been made general director of the St. Paul (Minn.) Institute of Arts and Sciences. The Institute was organized in 1905 as a citizens' movement, its general plan being similar to that of the Brooklyn Institute. The Institute has recently been reorganized to support and direct all educational movements which in any way work for the benefit and progress of St. Paul, although special attention will be paid in the future to the commercial department.—Channing Rust Toy, who was for several years connected with the home office of *The American Magazine*, has become western manager of the advertising department of The Phillips Publishing Company.

1904L.—Maurice Hannon is now lieutenant in the New York Police Department and the head of the recently established legal bureau.

1904Arch.—Richard Henry Dana, Jr., has entered into partnership with Henry Killam Murphy, and will continue the practice of architecture at 103 Park Avenue, New York.

1905C.—The class of 1905 celebrated their triennial reunion on Commencement Day at the University. Over sixty men attended the alumni luncheon held in the University Hall. In the afternoon the class attended the baseball game, and in the evening a most enthusiastic and well-attended dinner took place at the Hotel Marseilles, while still later in the evening there followed a parade and a spirited visit to the amateur circus.—Robert Leroy successfully defended his title as tri-State tennis champion at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 7, defeating Nat Emerson, of Cincinnati, in straight sets, 6-0, 7-5, 7-5. He also captured the Maryland State championship on September 14.

1905S.—Harold Pennock Dyer was married on August 5 to Gertrude Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall Moss, at Linton, Indiana.—Henry Lux Jochum is now with the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, and may be addressed at 105 Elm Street, Astoria, Long Island.

1906A.M.—Gustavus E. Anderson has been engaged as professor of mining in the new school in Wuchang, China.

1907S.—Chester A. Fulton is in charge of the properties of the Guanajuato Mining and Milling Co. His address is Apartado 78, Guanajuato, Mexico.

1908C.—William Gage Brady, Jr., is secretary and treasurer of the Oakdale Land and Improvement Company, with offices at One Hundred Broadway, New York.

Ph.D. Notes

1899.—Shepherd Ivory Franz has recently been appointed to the teaching staff of the new separate department of psychology established at the George Washington University.—George A. Soper, A.M. 1898, had an article in the *Journal of the New England Water Works Association*, vol. xxii, No. 2, on "The management of the typhoid fever epidemic at Watertown, N. Y., in 1904," from which reprints have recently been distributed.

1903.—Philip Bovier Hawk, professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Illinois, published in *The Journal of Medical Research* for

May, 1908 (pp. 203-247) an article "On the diuresis following ether narcosis."—Louis Franklin Snow has been appointed instructor in English and logic at the State Normal School, Cortlandt, N. Y.

1904.—Frederick E. Farrington, A.M. 1902, formerly assistant professor of education at the University of California, is now associate professor of education at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

1905.—Dr. Bruce R. Payne served as director of the summer session of the University of Virginia.

1907.—David S. Muzzey was one of the lecturers at the summer school of the American Ethical Union, which was this year held at Madison, Wis., coincident with the summer session of the University of Wisconsin.—William C. Ruediger gave a course in education and psychology at the summer session of the University of Virginia.

1908.—G. B. L. Arner, A.M. 1906, is now at Princeton, his address being 24 Chambers Street, Princeton, N. J.—Warner Brown has been appointed instructor in psychology in the University of California.

NECROLOGY

ADEE, George Augustus, LL.B. 1870, A. B. Yale 1867, A.M. 1871, died suddenly of heart disease at Stonington, Conn., on August 12, 1908, aged sixty-two years.

BACKUS, Henry Clinton, LL.B. 1873, A.B. Harvard 1871, died at his home in New York City on May 3, 1908, aged fifty-nine years. He was a member of the City and State Bar Associations, of the Harvard and Republican Clubs, of the American Geographical Society and of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

BACON, James, LL.B. 1878, A.B. Lafayette 1876, died in New York City of cancer of the larynx on May 16, 1908, aged fifty-four years. He had held the office of judge of the City Court of Elmira, N. Y., since 1904. He was a member of the Order of Masons and of the Knights Templars. He was also chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira.

BEEKMAN, James William, LL.B. 1871, died at his country home in Oyster Bay, L. I., on August 9, 1908, aged fifty-five years. He was a trustee of the New York Hospital, the New York Historical Society, New York Society Library, and the New York Dispensary. He was a member of the Holland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, St. Nicholas Society, Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and a Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau of Holland. He was also affiliated with the Down Town, Union, Metropolitan Knickerbocker, University, Century, and other clubs.

BURR, William Fairfield, a student in the law school 1905-06, A. B. Harvard 1905, died at Lake View, Ore., of pneumonia, in August, aged 24 years. He was a son of Professor William H. Burr.

CASWELL, William Halsted, A.B. 1861, A.M. 1864, M.D. 1888, died at his home on Shelter Island, N. Y., on May 3, 1908, aged sixty-six years. He was for a time instructor of neurology in the Vanderbilt Clinic. He was a member of the University Club and of the New England Society.

CLARK, Staats Van Deusen, M.D. 1870, died at his home in New Bruns-

wick, N. J., of locomotor ataxia on September 6, 1908, after two years' illness, aged sixty years.

COCHRAN, Alexander, M.D. 1855, died at his home, of pneumonia, on April 29, 1908, aged seventy-six years. He was a medical inspector of the Board of Health in Brooklyn for many years, and served as a surgeon during the Civil War.

DIX, Rev. Morgan, A.B. 1848, A.M. 1851, D.D. 1863, died at his home in New York City, on April 29, aged eighty-one years (see p. 333).

EATMAN, Darius, A.M. 1902, A.B. University of North Carolina 1897, was drowned near Oxford, N. C., on July 16, 1908, aged thirty-three years. For two years he was professor of education at Wake Forest College, and was a candidate for the doctorate at Teachers College in 1907-08.

FLINT, Carleton Phillips, M.D. Harvard 1896, died at Seabright, N. J., as the result of injuries received in being run down by an automobile, at the end of July, 1908. Dr. Flint was assistant demonstrator of anatomy, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons 1900-1903, and an instructor in surgery from 1903 to the time of his death.

FORSTER, Charles, a member of the law school from 1883 to 1885, died in the German Hospital on April 3, 1908, aged forty-eight years. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Liederkrantz, and the New York Athletic Club.

GILBERT, William Thurston, LL.B. 1880, A.B. Yale 1878, died in London of paralysis on July 2, 1908, aged fifty-one years. He had practiced law in New York City since 1880, and was counsel and director of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

GILMOUR, Robert Thom, a member of the class of 1904 architecture, died recently.

HALL, Rev. Charles Cuthbert, A.B. Williams 1872, D.D. New York University 1890, Harvard 1897, Yale 1901, LL.D. Union Theological Seminary 1905, died at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, on March 25, 1908, aged fifty-six years (see p. 337).

HANSON, Richard Cochran, C.E.

1894, died in Los Angeles, Cal., on January 23, 1908.

HARDING, George Edward, who attended the School of Mines during 1865-6 as a special student, died recently.

HESS, Otto Theodore, A.B. 1894, A.M. 1895, LL.B. 1896, died at his home in New York City, on May 17, 1908, aged thirty-three years. Mr. Hess was a member of the New York Athletic, City, and Lawyers' Clubs and the Columbia College Alumni Association.

JACKSON, Frederic Wendell, A.B. 1864, A.M. 1867, died at his home in West Chester on June 30, 1908, after a short illness, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Jackson was a member of the Union, Union League, Metropolitan, Colonial, University, and Westchester Country Clubs and of the Sons of the American Revolution, and until recently was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He was a vice-president of the New York Historical Society.

JONES, Rev. Rufus Horton, a student under the faculty of philosophy in 1905-06, lost his life in the fire at Old Orchard, Me., in August, 1907.

KRESS, Maximilian K., A.M. (hon.) Rutgers 1895, of the department of architecture, died on June 26, 1908 (see p. 489).

LAROCQUE, Joseph, A.B. 1849, LL.D. 1904, died on June 9, 1908. He was admitted to the Bar in 1852. His practice was largely in commercial and insurance law, and for many years his firm, which at different times included Samuel L. M. Bartow, Judge William D. Shipman, W. W. Macfarlane and Judge William G. Choate, was one of the most prominent and highly respected in the city, and was engaged in much important litigation. He was a Democrat of the highest type and took an active part in public affairs. In 1894, he was chairman of the Committee of Seventy, which wrested the control of the city from Tammany, and three years later he was one of the organizers of the Citizens Union. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Church, and well deserved the encomium which was passed upon him by his associates in the vestry as "a wise counsellor, a faithful friend, and an earnest and

able co-worker." Immediately upon his graduation he joined the Alumni Association and always maintained a deep and affectionate interest in the College and all that affected its prosperity, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the Committee on Alumni Memorial Hall, to which he had been a liberal contributor.

LEWIS, Eugene Howard, LL.B. 1875, A.B. Yale, 1873, died suddenly in March, 1907.

MCNULTY, John J., A.M. 1895, B.S. C. C. N. Y. 1881, M.S. Union 1892, Ph.D. N. Y. Univ. 1893, professor of philosophy in the College of the City of New York, was killed in an elevator accident in New York City on May 1, 1908.

MARSH, Elias Joseph, A.B. 1854, M.D. 1858, died at his home in Paterson, N. J. on August 3, 1908, aged seventy-three years.

MENKEN, Percival, A.M. 1890, Ph.D. 1891, LL.B. 1892, died at his home in New York City, on May 17, 1908, aged forty-three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1892.

MILLER, George Mason, A.B. 1860, LL.B. 1862, A.M. 1863, died in New York City, on May 5, 1908, aged seventy-six years.

MOFFETT, Samuel Erasmus, A.B. 1900, A.M. 1901, Ph.D. 1907, died by drowning at Normandie-by-the-Sea on August 1, 1908, aged forty-eight years. Mr. Moffett was a student at the University of California 1881-3. In 1885 he was made chief editorial writer of the *San Francisco Evening Post*, in 1902 he became managing editor of *The Cosmopolitan*, and at the time of his death was an editor of *Collier's Weekly*. Mr. Moffett was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Social Science Association, the National Geographical Society, the American Forestry Association, the Council of the American Association for Harbor Legislation, and the Municipal Art Society. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and of the City, National Arts and Reform Clubs of New York. Among the books published by him were "The tariff," "Chapters on silver," and "Suggestions on government." (See *Collier's* for August 15, 1908.)

NELSON, Henry Loomis, LL.B. 1869, A.B. Williams 1867, died recently in New York City. He began the practice of law in New York in 1879, but soon abandoned it for journalism. He became editor-in-chief of the *Boston Post*, and later editor of *Harper's Weekly*. In 1902 he was made David A. Wells Professor of Political Science in Williams College.

POTTER, Rt. Rev. Henry Codman, D.D., LL.D., died on July 21, 1908, aged seventy-four years (see p. 491).

RHIND, Charles, A.B. 1827, died in New York City on April 23, 1908, aged ninety-nine years. At the time of his death Mr. Rhind was the oldest living alumnus of Columbia College.

RODMAN, Rev. Dr. Erskine M., A.B. 1850, A.M. 1853, died suddenly at his home in Plainfield, N. J., of heart disease, on April 5, 1908, aged seventy-eight years. He had been rector emeritus of the Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., and rector for more than thirty years. Before going to Plainfield he was rector of Christ Episcopal Church at Norfolk, Va., and of St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, N. Y. He was also secretary of the Board of Missions for four years.

ROLKER, Charles M., Jr., A.B. 1907, shot himself accidentally at his home, 127 Riverside Drive, on the afternoon of June 26. The sensational press insisted that Mr. Rolker had committed suicide because he found himself unable to graduate with his class, that of 1908, but as a matter of fact he had completed all the requirements for the bachelor's degree in three years, instead of four, receiving the A.B. in

1907. Since graduation Mr. Rolker had been engaged in the brokerage business. Prior to his entrance at Columbia in the fall of 1904, he had spent most of his life in Paris and in London, where his father, who graduated from the School of Mines in 1875, is a distinguished mining engineer. Mr. Rolker was very popular with his classmates, had won his "C" on the track-team, and was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity, having kept up a keen interest in the College and in his class ever since graduation.

SATTERLEE, Walter, A.B. 1863, died at his home in New York City on May 28, 1908, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Satterlee studied art here and abroad and was chiefly known for his figure painting and genre work. He was an associate member of the National Academy of Design, the Water Color Society, and many other institutions.

SHACK, Ferdinand, LL.B. 1876, A.B. C. C. N. Y. 1874, A.M. 1877, died on January 11, 1908.

SMALL, Sidney Isaac, M.D. 1873, M.D. Bowdoin 1872, died on November 23, 1907.

WESTBROOK, Charles Kingsbury, LL.B. 1873, A.B. Princeton 1871, A.M. 1873, died recently.

WETMORE, John McEwen, M.D. 1855, A.B. Williams 1852, died at his home in New York City, of heart disease, on July 21, 1908, aged seventy-six years. He was a consulting physician of the Hahnemann, Laura Franklin, and Ophthalmic Hospitals.

WILEY, Charles Albert, LL.B. 1873, died at Minneapolis, Minn., on January 6, 1880.

STATISTICS

The enrollment of the University (1907-08) has for the first time in its history passed the 5,000 mark, and shows a considerable increase over the preceding year, while in 1906-7 and 1905-6 a decrease was noted. The enrollment in Columbia College shows a slight gain over the preceding year, the growth being one from 403 to 650 during the past nine years. This year 40 men availed themselves of the privilege of entering the College in February, as against 28 in 1907 and 30 in 1906. In the present graduating class of 109, 16 completed their course

in three years and 3 in three and one half years, as against 19 and 6, respectively, in 1907, and 14 and 4, respectively, in 1906. The enrollment of Barnard continues to increase rapidly, the gain during the last nine years being one from 202 to 453. The total number of undergraduates (men and women) has increased from 605 to 1,103 during the same period. The gain in the actual number of students in the non-professional faculties is the largest in their history, namely, one of 100 students. The largest increase has been in the Faculty of Philosophy, one

from 525 in 1907 to 570 in 1908. Political Science also shows a large gain—one from 198 to 242, this being due to a considerable extent to the interest taken in the recently established courses in social economy. The Faculty of Pure Science has increased its enrollment from 154 to 165 students. Of the non-professional graduate students, 662 are men and 315 are women, as against 568 men and 309 women last year, thus showing an increase of 94 men and only 6 women. Last year all of the professional schools of the University showed a decrease over the year preceding, but this year considerable gains have been registered by the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, by Teachers College and by the School of Architecture. The enrollment in the Law School again shows a slight decrease, while Medicine and Pharmacy also show losses, due partly to increased standards for admission and advancement. To the 87 students in the first-year class of the School of Law should be added 18 Seniors in Columbia College, while 6 College Seniors and 5 Juniors were in attendance at the School of Medicine and 7 College Seniors were enrolled in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Teachers College has had a splendid increase, in spite of the fact that the first two classes have been withdrawn.

Excluding the students in extension courses, there have been 5,373 students enrolled in the various schools of the University, as compared with 4,852 registered in 1906-7, a gain of 10.74 per cent. In the University Corporation, omitting the Summer Session, the enrollment has increased from 2,834 to 2,959, the gains in the College, the non-professional graduate schools, the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, and the School of Architecture more than offsetting the losses in the Schools of Law and Medicine. Including the Summer Session of 1907, and making proper allowance for duplicates, the enrollment of the Corporation increased from 3,656 to 4,089.

As for the different faculties, the following percentages of increase or decrease may be noted as against 1907: Columbia College, 1.88 per cent.; Barnard College, 8.11 per cent.; non-professional graduate faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, 11.40 per cent.; Faculty of Applied Science, 15.08 per cent.; Faculty of Law, 5.68 per cent. (loss); Faculty of Medicine, 17.59 per cent. (loss); Faculty of Pharmacy, 9.31 per cent. (loss); Teachers College, 20.50 per cent.; Architecture, 17.92 per cent.; Music, stationary; Summer Session, 33.72 per cent.; students in extension courses, 20.15 per cent.

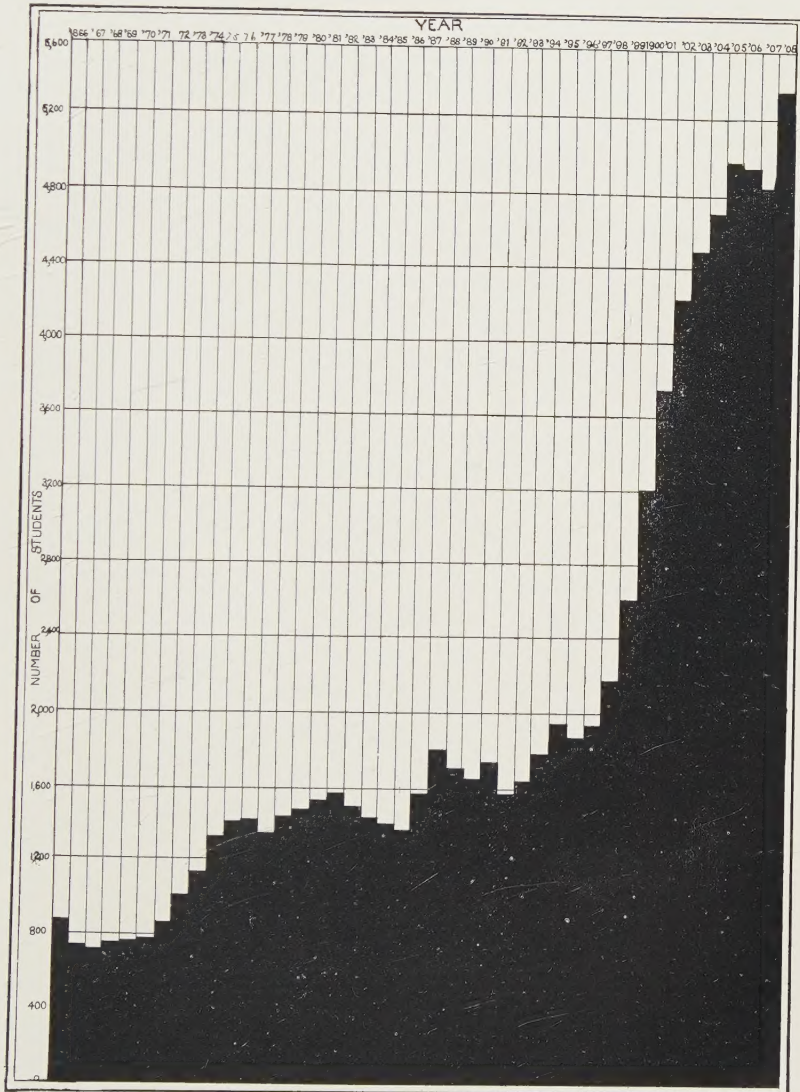
The recent growth of the student body is shown in the following summary:

1893-1894	1,804
1894-1895	1,942
1895-1896	1,878
1896-1897	1,946
1897-1898	2,191
1898-1899	2,812
1899-1900	3,207
1900-1901	3,761
1901-1902	4,234
1902-1903	4,507
1903-1904	4,709
1904-1905	4,981
1905-1906	4,964
1906-1907	4,852
1907-1908	5,373

Exclusive of the 1907 summer session, there were in the University during the academic year covered by this report 2,930 men and 1,412 women, giving a total of 4,342, as against 2,832 men and 1,257 women, a total of 4,089, during the year 1906-7; 3,029 men and 1,204 women, a total of 4,233, during the year 1905-6; 3,201 men and 1,037 women, a total of 4,238, during the year 1904-5; and 3,100 men and 1,166 women, a total of 4,266, during the year 1903-4. This shows that there has been during the period under review a loss of 170 in the number of men and a gain of 246 in the number of women.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCLUDING SUMMER SESSION
1866-1908



UNITED STATES

FOREIGN COUNTRIES 26

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ALASKA

22

9

14

11

40

35

41

3104

24

1862

98

88

508

8

14

12

27

49

2

14

40

69

73

121

175

72

14

39

4

2

24

40

36

25

9

33

50

32

44

5

8

40

12

19

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

PORTO RICO

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

UNITED STATES

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Demerco & S. A. McGraw-Hill

(1907-08 is inclusive of 1907 summer session)

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1907-1908

FACULTIES	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-candidates	Graduates	Total 1908
Columbia College	153	171	144	112	70	..	650
Barnard College	135	95	115	59	49	..	453
Total Undergraduates	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103
Faculty of Political Science	..	..	..	..	19	223	242
Faculty of Philosophy	..	..	..	..	20	550	570
Faculty of Pure Science	..	..	..	..	7	158	165
Total non-professional graduate students*	..	..	..	..	46	931	977
Faculty of Applied Science	193	196	128	67	34	..	618
Faculty of Law	87	81	59	..	22	..	249
Faculty of Medicine	59	65	76	80	34	..	314
Faculty of Pharmacy	114	90	..	..	17	3	224
Teachers College	..	..	352	317	37	190	896
Faculty of Fine Arts { Architecture	..	87	..	..	36	2	125
{ Music	..	7	..	..	23	1	31
Total professional students	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,457
<i>Deduct double registration†</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>195</i>
Net total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,342
Summer Session, 1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,737
<i>Deduct double registration‡</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>364</i>
Grand net total	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,373
Students in extension courses§	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,267

* The total, 977, does not include 35 college graduates in law and applied science, who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D.

† The 195 are distributed as follows: 190 are Teachers College students enrolled in the Faculty of Philosophy as candidates for the higher degrees (126 men and 64 women); 2 students in Columbia College are also registered under the Faculty of Fine Arts as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Music; 2 students who graduated from Columbia College in February entered the Faculty of Pure Science; one entered the Faculty of Applied Science.

‡ Summer Session students who returned for work at the University.

§ Attending at the University, 1,901, of whom 479 were enrolled in the evening technical courses; attending away from the University, 1,366. In addition there were 12,715 auditors in six-lecture courses.

NUMBER OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1900-1908

	1900- 1901	1901- 1902	1902- 1903	1903- 1904	1904- 1905	1905- 1906	1906- 1907	1907- 1908
A. Degrees conferred in course								
Bachelor of Arts (men)	84	109	101	102	106	104	113	94
“ “ (women)	50	50	47	80	83	75	76	97
“ Laws	99	110	115	110	119	80	75	55
“ Science (Columbia College)	“	“	“	“	“	5	8	15
“ “ (Education)	9	17	27	39	79	118	103	120
“ “ (Architecture)	10	15	7	10	5	5	7	6
“ “ (Chemistry)	8	6	10	4	3	4	6	9
Engineer of Mines	14	17	19	38	47	45	31	30
Civil Engineer	16	11	13	22	17	24	20	20
Electrical Engineer	19	23	17	23	19	24	16	21
Mechanical Engineer	13	21	19	21	11	15	14	12
Metallurgical Engineer	“	1	2	1	1	2	“	3
Doctor of Medicine	147	145	168	178	185	152	93	81
Pharmaceutical Chemist	“	“	“	“	3	10	8	21
Doctor of Pharmacy	“	“	“	“	“	1	4	3
Master of Arts	109	155	147	160	197	178	193	219
Master of Laws	2	“	1	“	1	2	“	2
Doctor of Philosophy	26	33	39	28	38	42	42	55
Total	606	713	732	816	914	886	809	863
Deduct duplicates	10	10	15	16	22	19	5	7
Total individuals receiving degrees . .	596	703	717	800	892	867	804	856
B. Honorary degrees								
Master of Arts	1	“	1	1	“	1	3	1
“ Science	2	“	“	“	2	“	1	“
Doctor of Laws	2	4	4	2	28	6	3	5
“ Letters	“	“	1	1	1	“	1	2
“ Sacred Theology	“	“	1	1	1	“	“	1
“ Science	1	1	2	1	14	2	“	1
Total	6	5	9	6	46	9	8	10
C. Certificates and Teachers College diplomas granted								
Certificate in architecture	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	1
Consular certificate	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	1
Higher diploma in education	3	4	“	1	“	“	“	“
Bachelor's diploma in education . . .	86	104	105	140	197	197	104	133
Special “ “	“	“	“	“	“	22	59	89
Master's “ “	“	28	19	23	17	36	51	51
Doctor's “ “	“	3	3	1	7	3	5	5
Total	89	139	127	165	221	258	219	280
Total degrees and diplomas granted . .	701	857	868	987	1181	1153	1036	1153
Deduct duplicates	40	69	73	112	138	214	152	187
Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas	661	788	795	875	1043	939	884	966

R. T., Jr.